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U.S. ANSWER TO USSR MORATORIUM 'HASTY,' 'STRANGE'

LD081714 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko; announcer-read]

[Text] Official Washington, it became known today, was in a hurry to give a negative reply to the USSR new peace initiatives. Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, stated that the Soviet Union's introduction of a unilateral moratorium on on deploying its medium-range missiles until November this year, and the suspension of other responsive measures in Europe will not, in his words, influence plans for deploying U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in the countries of West Europe.

The reply, you should agree with me, is categorical and rather explicit. It does not need commentaries but, all the same, I will say that the categorical and hasty nature of it in such important international affairs, is, to say the least, strange.

CONGRESSMEN URGE REAGAN TO INTRODUCE MORATORIUM

LD091017 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Thirty-eight members of the U.S. House of Representatives have addressed a letter to the U.S. President urging him to introduce for the period of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva a moratorium on testing and deploying nuclear and space weapons. The letter demands that the President conclude a bilateral agreement aimed at ending further tests and deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons, of strategic and space weapons and also at terminating underground nuclear tests pending a successful completion of the talks. The congressmen expressed concern about the continuing arms race, and stressed in their letter that its escalation will be in conflict with the aims of the Geneva talks and undermine the conclusion of a treaty. Our proposal, the letter says, gives the best chance for success of the Soviet-American dialogue.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF CBW CONVENTION NOTED

LD090844 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction will be 10 years old on April 10, the day it came into effect. This convention was opened for signature in 1972 simultaneously in Moscow, Washington and London but it entered into force only three years later. At present about 100 states are parties to this convention and over 30 more countries have signed but not yet ratified it.

The states parties to the convention have undertaken never to develop, produce, stockpile, acquire or keep microbiological or other biological agents or toxins, weapons, equipment, means of delivery for using such agents and toxins. It is very important in this connection that participating states have officially proclaimed as their aim to assure an effective prohibition of chemical weapons. They pledged to continue talks to reach in the nearest future an agreement on effective measures for banning the development, production and stockpiling of such weapons and for their destruction.

Practice shows, however, that the United States, for instance, far from seeking elimination of chemical weapons, is developing new types of such weapons, intended for mass destruction of people. The development and testing of potent binary nerve toxic agents and the training of troops in the use of such agents are under way in the USA. Thus under the U.S. budget for the 1986 fiscal year the White House intends to spend 1.3 billion dollars on a chemical rearmament program. Over 151 million dollars are requested, for instance, for the production of binary artillery shells and air bombs.

In January this year General Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, stated frankly that the United States finds it necessary to produce and emplace nerve gas shells for "possible use by the NATO forces in Europe."

But the American strategists do not limit the geography of a possible chemical war to the European Continent. Early in February this year units of American Marines, stationed in Japan, held in Okinawa exercises to practice in combat operations involving the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. And the United States is intensively preparing for such a war.

According to the magazine NATION the U.S. Armed Forces intend to spend 1.4 million dollars on building a special laboratory for testing bacteriological weapons at the Dugway Proving Ground (Utah State). It is planned to experiment with microbes causing dangerous diseases in humans. In its directives to the Armed Forces of the USA for 1985-1989 the Pentagon sets them the task of getting ready for a quick use of chemical weapons.

Facts go to show that while professing support for a ban on chemical weapons the United States is in fact sabotaging the efforts to reach an international agreement on this problem and is preparing for chemical werfare.

WEST EUROPEAN CONCERN OVER SDI DISCUSSED

LD052247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1910 GMT 5 Apr 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Now I shall give you two quotations, about the threat of the militarization of space, and you try and guess who said each of them. Quote No 1: The creation of a system of antimissile defense with space-based elements would be one of the most threatening prospects I can conceive of. Quote No 2: If such a system is deployed the probability of nuclear war will increase many times over. Sensible opinions, of course, but what's interesting is that the author of the first quotation is the Pentagon boss Weinberger, of the second the White House. The point is that these statements were made a couple of years ago. At that time, the White House and Weinberger were speaking about what might happen if the notorious system of space defense were deployed by...the Russians, the Soviet Union.

However, it was not we who set about doing this, but the United States, and so a striking conversion came about. Now, according to the White House's assurances, a system of star wars not only does not increase many times over the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, but, on the contrary, it reliably ensures peace, security, and disarmament.

In Western capitals these days one frequently hears hypocritical sighs about how very understandable the USSR's concern is as regards the U.S. space programs.

In this connection the words of Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, come to mind. He exclaimed, speaking at a meeting in Genoa: "No, gnetlemen, you're on the wrong track. Better express the concern of your own countries, and Europe as a whole!"

The Soviet Union has sufficient material and intellectual resources to respond to any challenge, although, of course, it and its allies are doing everything possible to eliminate the plans for the militarization of space and to avert a new dangerous spiral in the arms race. But what is the response to these plans in West Europe? Are they aware there of the whole ominous character of the plans and the great responsibility that will rest on those who support them? It is quite impossible to give a simple answer to these questions at the moment. According to reports, the agonizing process of working out their positions is now going on in the West European countries of NATO.

As is known, Weinberger has invited other NATO countries, and also some states not in NATO, such as Japan, to take part in carrying out the first stage of the militarization of space, which goes under the name of scientific research work. A deadline has been given for a definitive answer to this ultimatum-like invitation: 2 months. So far, not one country has officially replied to this. In Paris, London, and Bonn, there are endless discussions bringing up many questions. The most sober-minded politicians of the West European countries cannot but ponder the question of what on earth will happen to the security of these countries if the Pentagon's space designs are realized, or of whether joining the Pentagon's scientific research will not lead to an unrestrained drain on the newest technology, not to mention a brain drain from West Europe to America. Of course, every sensible person understands that the American venture can only very seriously complicate the already complicated talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva.

There is a vast fund of doubts, fears, disagreements, and questions, but so far there are no answers to them. Answers are expected from the U.S. President when he comes to West Europe at the beginning of May, but many people do not expect that there will be much to rejoice at from this meeting either. However weighty the Europeans' considerations and objections might be, the British SUNDAY TELEGRAPH writes, they will not make the slightest impression on the American President.

CORRECTION TO GORBACHEV ANNOUNCING MORATORIUM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Gorbachev Announces Deployment Moratorium," published in 8 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page AA 2, first paragraph, line four:

...race in space, end the arms race on earth, and embark on a radical reduction of nuclear arms with the ultimate objective of totally...(changing "and" to "end" and supplying dropped line)

GDR'S HONECKER MEETS WITH CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO

LD081835 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin April 8 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), and Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Political Bureau, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice-president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, have appraised the USSR's initiative which has been put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev as an important step which opens up wide opportunities before all the peoples of the world.

They emphasized during a meeting here today that the USSR, by introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and by suspending the realization of other counter-measures in Europe again shows goodwill. The United States should now follow this example and stop the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe. Acceptance of the Soviet Union's new proposals would become a considerable contribution to the ensurance of peace.

The participants in the conversation pointed out a big importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the entire complex of matters concerning nuclear and space arms, and expressed full support for the constructive efforts which are being made by the Soviet Union.

Erich Honecker and Raul Castro Ruz condemned the U.S. policy of interference in Central America and the Caribbean and first of all that with regard to Cuba and Nicaragua, and demanded that it be fully and immediately discontinued. They stated an active support for international efforts, including the activities of the Constadora Group countries, directed towards a just political settlement of the problems in Central America, and the GDR's and Cuba's solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. Having strongly condemned the crimes of the South African racist regime which pursues a policy of state terrorism with regard to Angola and Mozambique, the sides called for a strict implementation of the UN Security Council's resolutions.

MORE ON U.S. CONGRESS DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Meeting Participants Listed

LD081954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] A conversation with a delegation of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives took place today in the USSR Supreme Soviet. Taking part in it were, on the American side, O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives and head of the delegation, and members of the House Michel, Rostenkowski, Conte, Latta, McDade, Rangel, Murtha, Regula, Miller, Russo, Sisisky, and Guarini; on the Soviet side, Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, and Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Arbatov, Zhukov, Zagladin, Izrael, Kosolapov, Stukalin, Subbotin, Chakovskiy, Chervonenko, Yakovelv, First Deputy USSR Minister of Internal Affairs Trushin, and chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, Colonel General Chervov.

The Soviet side stressed its desire for improving relations with the United States and for a joint search for ways of curbing the arms race and not permitting the militiarization of space.

The American side stated that the members of the delegation came to the Soviet Union with the desire of improving bilateral relations, which could lead to a reduction in international tension. The congressmen asked many questions on various aspects of disaramament, during which they repeated the well-known arguments justifying the arms race, including the creation of space weapons. The exchange of views will be continued.

Tolkunov Comments Noted

LD081628 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- "The visit of a delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress in return to the visit of a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the United States comes as evidence of mutual interest in carrying on a direct dialogue between representatives of the supreme legislative bodies of the two countries", said Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He spoke in the Kremlin today at a meeting of deputies to the Soviet parliament with a delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress led by the House Speaker Thomas O'Neill. The delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"We use the occasion", Lev Tolkunov went on to say, "to state once again that we stand for rightening relations with the United States and a joint search for ways of terminating the race in nuclear arms and preventing militarization of outer space".

"We will judge about the intentions of the American side by its practical actions", Lev Tolkunov went on to say. "We are concerned over the fact that the beginning of the Geneva negotiations has had no restraining effect on the accelerated implementation of U.S. arms buildup programs which is evidenced by the approval of allocations for a new batch of MX missiles, and preparations for realizing the so-called 'Strategic Defense Initiative'".

During the meeting the attention of U.S. congressmen was drawn to the interview of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev with the editor of the newspaper PRAVDA. The interview singles out the points which complicate Soviet-U.S. relations, sometimes taking them to the pitch of extreme tension.

"The Soviet Union and the United States", Lev Tolkunov stressed, "have the experience of cooperation. We remember our spirited alliance in the years of the Second World War. This experience should be put to use today in the face of such a menace as the threat of nuclear war".

"The supreme legislative bodies of the USSR and the U.S. can play a major role in establishing cooperation between our two countries in combatting the threat of war", Lev Tolkunov said.

Thomas O'Neill said that the purpose of the U.S. delegation's visit was to promote improved Soviet-U.S. relations and deepen mutual understanding. The members of the delegation went on to say, represented those Americans who favored peace.

The deputies to the Soviet parliament and U.S. congressmen exchanged views on Soviet-American relations and a number of urgent international problems. Tomorrow the exchange of views will be continued.

During the delegation's meeting with Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, the sides exchanged views on the state of the prospects for the development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. U.S. congressmen also had a meeting with Valentin Mesyats, minister of agriculture of the USSR.

CAMBODIAN CP CONGRESS ENDS 4-DAY SESSION

LD082128 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Toronto April 8 TASS -- Special correspondent Artem Melikyan reporting:

The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada completed its work here today. For four days the congress delegates discussed major problems of the vanguard of the country's working class and the tasks facing it in the effort to protect the vital interests of the working people, to promote peace and consolidate national independence.

The congress of Canadian Communists hailed with enthusiasm the new major peace initiatives of the Soviet Union advanced by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev in an interview with the PRAVDA editor. The new Soviet proposals, William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada said at the congress, come as evidence of the purposeful effort of the CPSU and the Soviet Union to safeguard peace and prevent nuclear war. He expressed whole-hearted support of Canadian Communists for the new Soviet proposals.

On the suggestion of William Kashtan the congress unanimously approved a special resolution that highly praised the important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and condemned the militarist policy of the U.S. Government. Delegates who spoke at the congress pointed to vital tasks of the country's Communists in the conditions when the class struggle had become more acute and the working class had become even more firm in its determination to repel the effort of capital to erode social and economic gains of the working people.

The congress devoted much attention to the problem of raising party membership, intensifying the work of the Communist in trade unions, youth and women organizations, anti-war organizations. The congress also discussed questions of ideological struggle, education of CPC members, and ways for expanding the influence of the party press. The delegates stressed the need of rebuffing an anti-communist, anti-Soviet propaganda in the country's mass media.

The congress of the Communist Party of Canada approved the provisions of the report delivered by William Kashtan and the main political document of the congress -- a resolution that charts the guidelines of the party work in the coming years and defines its tactics in the effort to protect the vital interests of the Canadian working people, promote peace and an independent foreign policy of the country.

The 26th Congress of the CPC reaffirmed the general line of the party based on the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. It also demonstrated the readiness of the vanguard of the Canadian working people to work vigorously for peace, democracy and social progress.

Reelects Kashtan Party Head

LD090639 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Toronto April 9 TASS -- William Kashtan has been re-elected general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada. In his summing up speech here at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the CPC he dealt with the results of the recent 26th party forum and called on all Communists actively to participate in the fulfilment of its decisions directed at protecting the interests of Canadian working people and the country's national independence, and strengthening universal peace.

TASS CALLS U.S. 'WORLD CENTER OF STATE TERRORISM'

LD051052 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Yegorov writes: Speaking in the Senate Appropriations Committee Wednesday, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz hit the nail on the head when he said that some foreign governments were using terrorism as a "semi-military tactic".

It is precisely these days that Israel, the U.S. closest friend and "strategic ally" in the Middle East, has mounted terrorist "iron fist" operations in occupied south Lebanon, which are reminiscent of the Nazi brutalities in occupied territories during World War II, in addition to the reign of terror it has long maintained in captured Arab territories, notably in the West Bank of the River Jordan.

The terror campaigns waged by "death squads" in El Salvador and Guatemala have claimed tens of thousands of victims, and bloody dictator Pinochet is doing an equally gory job in Chile. All of them are friends of the Reagan Administration which has also extended its patronage to South African racists who are killing blacks in the latter's own country these days in cold blood.

The friendship is not surprising considering that the United States under Reagan has become the world center of state terrorism against nations that happen not to be liked by American imperialism. The United States is waging an undeclared war on Nicaragua and openly pressing for the removal of the lawful government of that country. The Reagan administration is now prodding Congress to provide further millions of dollars to finance "contras" who are sowing death and destruction on Nicaraguan soil.

The C.I.A., which has become the veritable headquarters for state terrorism, is providing for and directing counter-revolutionary gangs in Afghanistan, UNITA gangs in Angola and Pol Pot gangs against Kampuchea, and committing many other crimes across the world.

The British newspaper GUARDIAN Thursday reported another U.S. "covert" operation. The C.I.A. and U.S. special operations forces, it said, were raising and training terrorist units in 12 countries, including Honduras and several other Central American states. And the paper's correspondent was told in Washington's official quarters that all that was part of a worldwide program and that the program was very successful.

Mr Shultz apparently had also that operation in mind when he declared that the United States should be prepared to do more than passively defend itself.

U.S. PROTECTIONISM TOWARD DEVELOPING STATES HIT

LD051539 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

While paying lipservice to "free trade" the Washington administration in reality pursues an openly protectionist course along all directions. Many developing countries are victims of the growing U.S. discrimination in the field of trade relations.

The decision by the White House to raise customs duties on sugar imported to the United States as of April 1 was a new manifestation of this course in respect of the newly-free countries. This is a serious blow at the economy of developing countries, first of all those in Latin America and the Caribbean. Even according to modes' estimates they will lose 93 million dollars.

Protectionism, the piling up of customs and tariff barriers on the road of foreign products to the United States, on the one hand, pressure on partners to make them increase purchases on American products, on the other hand, have become a standard manifestation of the foreign trade policy of the United States. This is determined, in particular, by the continuing difficulties in a number of branches of the American economy, the lessening of their competitiveness and by Washington's desire to make its trade partners, including the developing countries, shoulder the burden of America's economic problems.

Washington's policy of discrimination has closed the American market to many goods from developing countries. Moreover, the biggest barriers are created for those products the manufacture of which in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America has been launched by national firms without the attraction of foreign capital.

The mounting protectionism brought with it an aggravation of the economic problems of the newly-free countries, in particular the problem of international debt. For instance, as a result of the imposition of customs barriers in the way of sugar and dairy products coming from Argentina, in combination with other discriminatory measures, that country's foreign debt increased more than four-fold during the past decade. On the whole, at present Latin American countries spend more than a third of their export earnings on the payment of interest on their foreign debts.

In these conditions special urgency is acquired by the demand of developing countries for the transformation of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, for the abolition of discrimination, artificial barriers and unequal exchange in trade relations. These just demands have the vigorous support of socialist countries.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. PRESSURING JAPAN ON SDI, TRADE

OW062252 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 10 '0 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Yuriy Afonin commentary: "U.S. Pressure on Japan"]

[Text] Of late, the United States has become increasingly injunctive in mutual relations with Japan, its partner serving as a little brother in the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Only recently, the U.S. Department of Defense, or the Pentagon, proposed that Japan participate in research on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, more simply, the "star wars plan" set out by President Reagan. The Pentagon then gave Japan only 2 months to think about the proposal. According to YOMIURI SHIMBUN, in order to prevent Japan from wavering in its judgment on which course to take, Secretary of Defense Weinberger expressed at a 2 April Washington press conference his strong hope that the Japanese Government and industry will accept the U.S. proposal to participate in realizing the Strategic Defense Initiative plan.

The next instruction was issued directly by President Reagan. Special presidential envoy Sigur, who arrived in Japan abroad a special military plane, delivered President Reagan's signed letter to Prime Minister Nakasone. According to Japan newspapers, the signed letter contains a request for prompt measures to liberalize Japan's market for communications equipment and apparatus in order to prevent the passage of a bill, in the U.S. Congress calling for restricting Japanese imports.

The signed letter was backed up by acts taken by the U.S. Congress. Last week, the Senate adopted a resolution calling for retaliatory measures if Japan fails to take market-opening steps within 90 days. A similar resolution was also adopted in the House of Representatives on 2 April. On the same day, the Senate Finance Committee approved a bill which calls on the President to negotiate within 90 days to reduce trade deficits with Japan and, if this negotiation fails, to take drastic steps to achieve the same goal.

These two cases -- one, a military and strategic problem, and the other, an economic problem -- appear to have a different character, but there is no doubt they are closely related to each other. This is why the United States has used virtually the same approach in seeking the solution of both problems, that is, a stern approach smacking of an ultimatum.

These two examples indicate more clearly than anything else that competition has increasingly become the major feature in relations between Japan and the United States although they are political and military allies and that Japan's position has gradually been strengthened in the economic field.

Under these circumstances, the United States has been using every available lever to drag Japan deeper into its military strategy. Up until recently, the United States had assumed a relatively tolerant attitude toward the entrance of Japanese goods into the U.S. market, only hoping that Japan would obediently follow the United States on military and strategic issues. The Japanese Government has made the United States happy by making remarks comparing Japan to an unsinkable aircraft carrier and by voicing support for deployment of new-model U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, thereby somehow averting U.S. retaliatory steps in the economic field.

However, the situation has now changed. The scale of Japan's economic advance into the United States has become very large, and the U.S. ruling clique can no longer tolerate this development.

Japan's export surplus amounting to $37 billion in trade with the United States last year and the advance of 500 Japanese enterprises into the United States impair the prestige of the United States as the commonly acknowledged leader of the capitalist world. The incumbent President, who regards the United States as the leader of the capitalist world, has been working hard to check this development which affects the prestige of the United States.

On the other hand, Japan seems to feel that its economic friction with the United States has become too serious. Former Foreign Minister Okita, an economic expert who visited the United States a month ago, has expressed the feeling that the present U.S. sentiments against Japan are reminiscent of those immediately before the war. In its 3 April issue, THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that the current trade friction with Japan was regarded as the most serious occurrence since World War II.

After all, the Japanese side could not but make concessions. According to the 3 April issue of TOKYO SHIMBUN, Prime Minister Nakasone plans to inform President Reagan of Japan's positive approach toward the issue of participating in Strategic Defense Initiative research when they meet in Bonn in early May. On the other hand, Prime Minister Nakasone plans to announce the market-opening measures on 9 April. It is no accident that he shows such hastiness in taking these actions.

Citing Foreign Ministry sources, Japanese papers reported that an agreement had been reached between Foreign Minister Abe and special presidential envoy Singur on taking measures to end Japan-U.S. trade frictions before the opening of the Bonn summit in early May. Both Japan and the United States want to dissolve the sharpest confrontation between the two countries before the Bonn summit so that they can form a common front against the West European countries that are quite dissatisfied with both the United States and Japan. In this connection, it seems that Japan-U.S. economic relations will become major issues during Foreign Minister Abe's visit to the United States scheduled for mid-April.

It goes without saying that any attempt to solve the problems existing between the United States and Japan -- no matter how complicated they may be -- is an issue that concerns only these two countries, if only the attempt does not involve undisguised military measures. Precisely at this time, however, the first contingent of American F-16 bomber-fighters arrived at Misawa airbase. According to THE GUARDIAN, a British paper, this deployment will bring about escalated tension in the Far East. Precisely at this moment, the Pentagon issued the fourth edition of a report entitled "Soviet Military Power." According to ASAHI SHIMBUN, the United States wants to use this report to make both Japan and the West European countries agree to its proposal for their participation in the Stragetic Defense Initiative's implementation.

There is no doubt that this will impair world peace.

VIEWS EXPRESSED ON U.S. PLANS FOR C. AMERICA

Burlatskiy Comments

LD072242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Apr 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Fedor Burlatskiy -- announcer-read]

[Text] Information and disinformation are two very powerful political weapons. One is a positive weapon: Peoples ought to know the truth about war, about where aggression emanates from in the world today, about new threats, linked with new arms.

The other weapon, and I have disinformation in mind here, is used as a means to accelerate the flywheel of the arms race even further. It is symptomatic that each time that the American Administration puts forward a new military budget in the Congress, or strives for new military appropriations, an unbridled campaign of public disinformation begins.

Things were no different last week when, having presented its 1986 military budget, the Pentagon ensured that the publication of a pamphlet, printed in eight languages and called "Soviet Military Power" would coincide with the presentation of the budget. Quite recently the American President asserted that at long last the United States had restored its military might and that it can talk with the Russians from a position of strength. But now? Now they are again resorting to their previous complaints about the United States lagging behind the USSR. In what area? In the area of creating space arms, for one.

Attempts are being made to use this argument to justify appropriations for star wars. What evidence is there? Well, there is none; there is even nothing to take issue with, in essence.

I would say that a political tradition which, in essence, the United States has imposed on the whole present-day world since the times of the cold war, has overshadowed and entrenched itself firmly on the path of disarmament and arms limitation. This is how this tradition is formulated in the United States to search for peace along the path of armaments, nuclear armaments first and foremost. What is most difficult is to break the tradition that has taken shape.

What is necessary to do this? How can the Geneva talks' success be effectively ensured? During the conversation with the representatives of the Consultative Disarmament Council of the Socialist International, three main principles were formulated. They are: political will, sensible compromise, and equality and equal security.

It is perfectly clear that only a powerful political will is capable of effecting the turning away from confrontation and the arms race, toward peaceful cooperation and gradual lowering of the level of arms and, in the final analysis, is capable of achieving the liquidation of all nuclear arms. It is a gigantic task but possible all the same, since it is sensible, since it corresponds with the interests of all peoples and, in essence, all countries.

Our country does have such political will. The country's efforts at the Geneva talks are directed towards it. Our country's leadership has a positive attitude, too, toward the idea of a summit meeting, which would be properly prepared and able to give its seal of approval to an agreement worked out by the time the meeting takes place.

Another traditional policy, that of force pursued by the United States toward smaller peoples and states, also hampers the process of the international climate becoming healthier.

Our attention is currently riveted on Central America. U.S. policy in that region, and particularly its pressure on and subversive activities against Nicaragua, profoundly alarms the entire international public.

As Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has recently stated, the current U.S. Administration has set itself the goal of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government. The administration arms and supports the bands of counterrevolutionaries who kill thousands of civilians and harm the economy to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The United States is staging the provocative exercises "Big Pine III" right now, along the borders of this tiny republic.

Sobolev Comments

LD072158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Vitality Sobolev commentary]

[Text] The so-called peace plan for Central America, conceived by President Reagan, has given rise to sharp criticism and condemnation among democratic circles in various countries. Vitaliy Sobolev, our commentator, is at the microphone:

The U.S. President announced his plan on the same day Senator Simpson moved a resolution in the Congress to appropriate new millions for the Somozists. As far as the plan of the undeclared war against Nicaragua is concerned, dollars constitute the main means to achieve peace in the Central America. The White House put forward this idea on the eve of the Congress recess, in order to have time to set to work on the requisite number of legislators. That is why O'Neill, representing the opposition Democratic Party, has termed the President's initiative a dirty trick. The opposition is beefing up its shaken political strength by orienting itself toward the views of a majority of Americans who are against the American intervention in Central America. The President's manuevering threatens the Democrats with a loss of several votes and, consequently, loss of success in this question as well.

Thus, Reagan's plan is, as it were, addressed to Congress. This is a product and tool of political intrigues among the ruling Washington elite. It is another example of how bourgeois governments try to implement an aggressive policy despite the wishes of the majority of the population. However, the trick invented in the White House goes much further than interparty fighting. The administration is obviously counting on not limiting itself to obtaining $14 million from the budget for the maintenance of the Somozists. With complete justification, Nicaraguan leaders have appraised Reagan's plan as an ultimatum and declaration of war.

It is not the first time the U.S. Government has sought pretexts for expanding aggrosssion against Nicaragua. It is not only seeking but creating with its own efforts, this time with the aid of this peace plan. Senator Lugar, Republican, known as a hawk and delighted with the Reagan plan, declared: If the Sandinists do not respond positively to Reagan's proposal, the administration will be forced to examine the question of introducing additional economic and military sanctions against Nicaragua.

The militancy of the peace plan is obvious to everyone. The aforementioned O'Neill said: In my opinion, the U.S. President will not be pacified until American troops are there there -- meaning in Nicaragua. However, the trick, which has been seen through, can be considered as having half-failed. From the very beginning its aggressive essence was exposed and condemned by all those who advocate a genuine peace in Central America, and the protest campaign is quickly gaining strength.

U.S. TRIES TO BLOCK INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE GOALS

LD071554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] Another session of the special committee on the Indian Ocean has ended at UN Headquarters in New York. A Moscow radio commentary: At the microphone is Vladimir Beloshapko:

The special committee has a clear mandate to prepare practical steps to implement the aim of the 1971 declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone. It is primarily a question of convening an international conference to elaborate concrete steps to limit and end military activity in the Indian Ocean. Because of the obstructionist position of the United States and some of its allies, the date for holding such a conference has already been postponed several times. Finally, the last, the 39th, session of the UN General Assembly passed a decision to complete preparations for the conference by the end of this year, so that it can be held in the first half of 1986. The work of the present session of the special committee has shown that this is a perfectly realistic task. The overwhelming majority of the 48 states that are represented on the committee are in favor of fulfilling it. That unanimity is not surprising. An extremely dangerous situation has developed in the Indian Ocean. It has been caused by the massive militarization of the region by the United States. The Pentagon already has a wide network of island and mainland military bases and strongpoints there, the key strategic base being on Diego Garcia Island. According to press reports, there are nuclear weapons on this super base. There are also nuclear weapons on the U.S. warships and submarines that are in the Indian Ocean on a permanent basis. The airspace above them is patrolled by B-52 strategic bombers, which also have nuclear weapons on board. This whole Pentagon military machine is aimed above all, of course, against the Soviet Union and its socialist allies -- but not against them alone. It poses a real danger to the security of the countries whose shores are washed by the waters of the Indian Ocean.

As stated in the book, "The Unity and Security of India and What Is Threatening It," published in India, the United States now has wide scope for intervention in any country of the region. Clearly, such entirely unprovoked military activity is quite incompatible with the idea of making the Indian Ocean a peace zone. It stands in radical contradiction to it. That is why, while not venturing to reject, in so many words, this constructive and popular idea, American diplomacy is trying, by hook or by crook, to put off its realization. The work of the present session of the special committee has confirmed this. As far as our country's position is concerned, as the Soviet representative said, it is high time that we began, at long last, to implement in a practical way the declaration on making the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR FOR TALKS

PM090847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] TASS -- A special representative of the Chinese Government, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Chinese People's Republic, Qian Qichen, accompanied by a group of advisers and experts, arrived in Moscow 7 April for Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

At the airport he was met by a special representative of the Soviet Government, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Leonid Ilichev, and other officials. Li Zewang, ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic to the Soviet Union, was among the welcoming party. A scheduled round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations will begin April 9.

PRC'S PART IN AIRING ANTI-DRA BROADCASTS ATTACKED

OW071010 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Ivanov commentary: "Discriminatory Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] The undeclared war waged by the U.S. imperialists and their Asian accomplices against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has lasted 7 years. In addition to sending terrorists and mercenary bandits to Afghanistan and perpetrating numerous bloody crimes, the imperialists, and their yesmen also waged large-scale psychological warfare to oppose Afghanistan.

The KABUL TIMES recently wrote: The psychological war against Afghanistan is one of the CIA's major operations in the postwar period. The Voice of America airs six and a half hours daily to Afghanistan. This radio is currently expanding and installing modern equipment. Under control of the CIA, over 50 foreign radios air broadcasts hostile to the Afghan people in various Afghan national languages. Over the past 5 years, hostile broadcasts to Afghanistan from America have increased to 200 hours [per week], averaging 30 hours each day. Pakistan is a base for waging ideological sabotage against Afghanistan. Official radios in Pakistan air hostile propaganda in various Afghan national languages. The so-called Radio Free Kabul, a product of the CIA, is set up in Pakistani territory. High-power relay stations are now being built to relay broadcasts by the sabotaging radios, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are under protection of the CIA. These radios also are beginning to broadcast in Afghan dialects.

Some radios in Chinese territory also air sabotaging broadcasts to Afghanistan. The broadcast schedule has doubled in the few years since the April Revolution. China also renders technical service to the Afghan counterrevolutionary bandits, said the director of XINHUA news agency during his visit to Pakistan. In addition to waging extensive psychological warfare hostile to Afghanistan, these radios also publish some 70 newspapers, magazines, and bulletins smearing Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Such publications are mainly printed in Pakistan and China. At a clandestine depository cracked by the Afghan Armed Forces, huge piles of sabotaging propaganda materials and manuals for bandits were found in addition to weapons and ammunition. The manuals teach the bandits how to cary out bombings and assassinations, how to use toxic chemicals and poisonous gases, and how to wage psychological warfare. However, despite all their efforts, they, who are hostile to the Afghan people, cannot reverse the current of history, nor can they obstruct Afghanistan's vigorous growth or hinder the Afghan people's efforts for reconstruction.

COMMENTAPY SEES GROWING MILITARISM IN JAPAN

LD090425 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 8 April broadcasts a 15-minute documentary by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov on Japan's history since the end of World War II entitled "The Looming Danger: Militarist Tendencies in Japan's Policies." In the documentary, Tsvetov traces Japan's recovery from the devastation of the war to become a mighty modern economic power. He maintains that militarism is, however, once again being engendered in the young through the education system and through references to the Soviet threat. He adds that at the same time, military cooperation with the United States continues with the stationing in Japan of nuclear-capable F-16's and through joint work on killer satellites and space weapons.

The program opens with modern Japanese city scenes, cutting quickly to archive footage of the 1945 bombs and their devastation and of the signing of the surrender. Accompanying introductory commentary runs as follows: "1945: A group of American military experts who visited Japan shortly after the surrender came to the conclusion that the word military had become in Japan a symbol of defeat, collapse, and shameful concessions both at the national and at the personal level."

Video then shows more modern city scenes and Nakasone reviewing a military parade, then clips of a convoy of military hardware on the move. Commentary continues: "1985: The Tokyo correspondent of THE WASHINGTON POST reports the following: Prime Minister Nakasone is constantly pointing out Japan's desire to assist in the creation of an U.S. antimissile defense system involving space-based elements."

As the clip of military hardware fades, title credits move across screen; then the scene shifts to Tsvetov in studio, identified by caption. He says: "Forty years have proved to be enough to travel the path -- one which would have seemed unlikely in 1945 -- from revulsion at the very word military to a desire to take part in preparations for star wars. The antiwar article in the Japanese Constitution is felt in Hiroshima as an oath not to allow the tragedy to be repeated. Perjurers, however, have been found."

Video now shows troops on the march, then an assortment of clips of maneuvers: warships in formation, landing exercises, helicopters and aircraft in flight. Tsvetov continues: "The Self-Defense Forces, as the Japanese armed forces are modestly called, were formed in circumvention of the Constitution, under the pretense of being exclusively defensive in nature. The pretense, however, is becoming ever less convincing. Alongside the Navies of the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, Japan's navy has become a regular participant in the "Rimpac" -- that is, Pacific Rim -- maneuvers. These maneuvers are a form of contact with the NATO and ANZUS military blocs. They are a way of training for military action thousands of miles from Japan's shores, as envisaged in Japan's present military doctrine. The application of the term defensive to the Japanese armed forces therefore begins to ring very hollow."

Video then shows aircraft being fitted with missiles by Japanese servicemen, followed by more clips of warships on exercises, and shots of an offshore oilrig and shore refinery. The commentary continues: "Four years ago it was still possible -- though this was straining matters considerably -- to call the F-4 fighters with which the Japanese air force was equipped defensive. These aircraft are now being fitted with electronic gadgetry like that fitted to low-flying attack aircraft and with bombing equipment like that on bombers. At the end of the 1950's, Japan's leaders asserted that the country's national security depended on the security of the seas on Japan's coast, so it was probably still appropriate to talk of a defensive concept in Japanese military policies. One of the latest government white papers on defense has extended the national defense zone right into the Near East. Is it really defense that Japanese ruling circles are thinking of nowadays?"

Video and commentary describe youngsters undergoing martial arts training, then go on to scenes of street parades by ultrarightists and clips illustrating Japan's industrial might and technological advances, as the commentary continues to say that the young are taught that Japan should rule the world: "Chauvinism is nowadays justified, however, not in terms of the divine origins of the Japanese nation, which would look absurd at the end of the 20th century. What they make use of nowadays are specific characteristics in the Japanese national character, as well as the mythical Soviet threat."

Video switches to scenes showing U.S. servicemen at military installations and walking in streets, and an aircraft carrier and other warships in dock, as the commentary speaks of joint operation of bases, of the U.S. ship Midway putting into port while carrying nuclear weapons, and of beginning of stationing of F-16's with a nuclear weapons capability.

Further video shows troops and aircraft on exercises and dignitaries watching a military parade with missiles, as the commentary goes on: "The Japanese Government's military policies, including the question of nuclear weapons, are coming into ever greater contradiction with the country's Constitution and with government promises not to spend more than 1 percent of GNP on military purposes and not to have, manufacture, or introduce nuclear weapons. When the U.S. Administration put forward its program of star wars preparations the Japanese authorities saw in participation of Japanese firms in this program an opportunity to sidestep constitutional prohibitions and parliamentary obligations."

As video continues with scenes of electronic components being manufactured and people working with computers, Tsvetov says: "The Japanese Government has taken a cunning position, shutting its eyes to the quiet transfer by Japanese firms to the United States of technology needed to produce space weapons. This is not enough for the Pentagon, however, for, coming up against resistance in Western Europe to its star wars plans, the U.S. military is very concerned to get open Japanese support for these plans. The Pentagon has given Japan 60 days to reach a decision on the question." Video then shows U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger arriving at an unspecified location as the commentary continues: "Japan received Weinberger's ultimatum demand at the same time as the NATO countries."

Tsvetov concludes the program with commentary and video clips on Japan's plans for future satellite communications. The Japanese people's resistance to cooperation with the United States on star wars preparations, and interviews with Japanese citizens on the horrors of the war and the need to save future generations from nuclear immolation.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH SRV FOREIGN MINISTER IN HANOI

LD061356 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi April 6 TASS -- Nguyen Co Thach, an alternative member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, had a meeting here with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa who is visiting this country for consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the USSR and Vietnam.

The conversation between Nguyen Co Thach and Mikhail Kapitsa passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and demonstrated a full identity of the sides' views on the discussed questions of bilateral relations and international problems, in particular those of South East Asia.

Mikhail Kapitsa also had a conversation with Vietnamese Minister Vo Dong Giang.

IZVESTIYA CONDEMNS UN BARRING PRK REPRESENTATION

LD071551 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- "There are no grounds whatsoever under international law for debarring the People Republic's of Kampuchea from the United Nations", the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes tonight.

The paper stresses that "in reality there exists no such thing as 'democratic Kampuchea'. The notorious 'coalition government' has neither the territory, nor resources (except the handouts from foreign masters), that make it up and are stationed in neighboring Thailand, incessantly bicker with one another, creating permanent tensions in the region where they are based. Extraneous imperialist, expansionist and reactionary forces are using them, firstly, for actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and other countries of Indochina which are building socialism, and secondly, for cultivating mistrust and hostility (the known divide and rule strategy) in relations between the countries of Southeast Asia. The main of these groups -- Pol Pot's group -- has no right whatsoever to represent the Kampuchean people anywhere.

As to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, IZVESTIYA goes on, its bodies of authority have been set up in a constitutional way as a result of the free general elections. Under the guidance of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea the people rehabilitated the economy, restored public education and health infrastructures devastated by the U.S. aggression and Pol Pot's genocide. The people support its government which exercises effective power over the territory of the entire Republic.

The achievements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, its consistent peaceful policy with a view to improving the situation in Southeast Asia, IZVESTIYA emphasises, have brought it growing respect in the world. The People's Republic of Kampuchea maintains normal friendly relations with more than 40 states and national movements. Respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter is recorded in the Constitution of the country, in fact, it permeates every foreign policy move of the young Republic, this being in line with Article 4 of the United Nations Charter.

It is absolutely obvious, IZVESTIYA says, that there are no legal grounds for closing United Nations doors to the sole legitimate representatives of the Kampuchean people.

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI WRITES ON ROLE OF WARSAW PACT

PM091051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of foreign affairs: "The Warsaw Pact -- An Instrument of Peace"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Almost 30 years ago, 14 May 1955, an event of exceptional importance for the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries and also for all the planet's peace-loving and progressive forces took place. On that day a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, known in international parlance as the Warsaw Pact, was signed in Warsaw.

The fact that the treaty was signed in Warsaw and that the Polish Government was entrusted with the honorable function of depositary of this important alliance document reflected the historical changes which had taken place in Poland and in Europe. People's Poland had abandoned the policy of "exotic" alliances with remote and -- as 1939 had shown -- unreliable partners in the West that had been pursued by bourgeois governments prior to World War II and which had tragic consequences for our people.

Today Poland relies on the real and reliable alliance with its neighbors with whom it shares not only its borders and geographical proximity but also unity of ideas and political goals and the joint struggle for peace and the peoples' peaceful coexistence. Reborn from ruins, Poland has become a firm and important link in the community of fraternal socialist countries.

The establishment of the Warsaw Pact was the fraternal socialist states' inevitable response to the shift in the policy of the Western powers which abandoned the aims and principles of the anti-Hitler coalition.

The imperialist states' course, directed against socialism and progressive forces, found its expression in the establishment in 1949 of the NATO bloc and of a whole system of aggressive military alliances. The threat of a new war in Europe emerged especially as a consequence of the remilitarization of the FRG and the incorporation of this state in NATO under the 1954 Paris agreements. This policy of the West precluded the organization of a system of collective security in Europe, which is what the socialist states have invariably striven for and which is in keeping with the interests of all the continent's peoples.

In the prevailing conditions the need arose for a quest for new forms and means of guaranteeing the security and inviolability of the fraternal socialist countries' borders. It was necessary to erect a barrier against NATO's imperialist course, which was capable of drawing all European countries, irrespective of their systems, into a new armed conflict unprecedented in its consequences. The need arose to complement bilateral treaties of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between individual socialist countries with a multilateral treaty. The establishment of the Warsaw Pact emanated from the objective need to pool the socialist states' efforts in the sphere of foreign policy and defense. It was dictated by their national and international interests.

In uniting their forces in a fraternal, multilateral alliance, the countries which signed the Warsaw Pact were guided not just by the desire to ensure security and conditions for creative, peaceful labor for their peoples. They also took on the historic mission of preserving Europe and the world from the conflagration of a new war. The main responsibility in discharging this mission has fallen on the Soviet Union -- the socialist power which made a decisive contribution to the anti-Hilter coalition's victory over Nazi Germany and the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist bondage.

The 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact virtually coincides with the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The rout of fascist Germany for which the peoples of our two fraternal countries fought side by side against the common enemy opened a new stage of Polish history. In the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact we see the heritage of the victory, the continuation of the traditions of comradeship-in-arms which we must protect and preserve.

The Warsaw Pact has played a decisive role in the shaping of present-day international relations. It has been and remains the main motive force behind the fundamental, positive changes in the postwar world and, above all, a dynamic factor in strengthening peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems. If in the seventies it proved possible to break the ice of the "cold war," prevent the unleashing of a military conflict, erect an effective barrier in the path of aggressive imperialist policy, and render ineffective imperialism's strategy of extortion of political advantages by means of pressure and militarist blackmail, then this was achieved thanks to the peace-loving policy and the might of the states united in the Warsaw Pact. It has become an effective shield of security and peace not just for its member-countries but for the whole of Europe. The coordinated efforts of the socialist states have also contributed to the complete and definitive recognition of the political and territorial realities in Europe that have taken shape as a result of the victory over fascism and on the basis of the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

From the very beginning the Warsaw Pact was a political and defensive alliance of a new type. It was not and is not a grouping directed against any state or group of states. On the contrary, the Warsaw Pact countries are always ready -- and this is what the text says -- "in a spirit of genuine cooperation to take part in all international actions aimed at ensuring world peace and security." The member-countries of the Pact have on several occasions confirmed their consent to disbanding the Pact, provided that NATO is disbanded at the same time.

The objectives characteristic of the fraternal socialist countries' political and defensive alliance are diametrically opposed to those served by the NATO bloc. The Warsaw Pact is countering aggressive plans and the "from a position of strength" policy with Lenin's idea of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and the prospect of a world without wars; it is countering the course aimed at confrontation and increased tension with the policy of detente, constructive dialogue, and equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation; and the intensification of the arms race is countered with specific initiatives to curb it and a quest for ways leading toward disarmament. The Warsaw Pact states' policy is a policy of peace and friendship among peoples. It is profoundly humane in its content.

During the almost 30 years of its existence the Warsaw Pact has been the main factor of stabilization and peaceful order in Europe and throughout the world, a focus of constant activity serving the strengthening of peace and international security. It has passed the test before Europe and all mankind as an effective instrument of peace. The Warsaw Pact member-countries have also contributed significantly to the elimination of sources of tension and to the peaceful settlement of crises and conflicts in various parts of the planet.

The Warsaw Pact has played a particularly active and positive role in the consolidation and development of peaceful structures and the shaping of preconditions for lasting security on the European Continent.

The signing by the USSR, Poland, and other fraternal countries of treaties with the FRG on the normalization of mutual relations and also of the Four-Power Agreement on West Berlin was of tremendous significance.

It was made possible thanks to the principled and consistent policy of the Warsaw Pact member-states which has for many years pursued the aim of the normalization of international relations in Europe on the basis of the unconditional recognition of the inviolability of existing territorial and political realities on the continent. These treaties created the preconditions for the holding of the Helsinki Conference.

It should be recalled that the Warsaw Pact states were the initiators of the convocation of the meeting devoted to questions of security and cooperation in Europe.

The Helsinki CSCE, which ended with the signing of the Final Act, was an event of historic significance. It was a joint success for both the Warsaw Pact states and all peace-loving forces, a victory for reason and political realism. The Helsinki conference reaffirmed once again the vitality and tremendous real potential inherent in the practical implementation of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different sociopolitical systems. All its participants confirmed the inviolability of the postwar arrangement in Europe.

The Warsaw Pact states remain unfailingly faithful to the principles contained in the CSCE Final Act.

It is difficult to overestimate the topicality of the peace initiatives and proposals on disarmament questions put forward by the Warsaw Pact states in the Political Declaration adopted at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference in Prague in January 1983. Their implementation would lead to a lessening of the dangerous trends in the development of the international situation and deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The fraternal states attach great importance to their proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between member-states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Exceptional importance is also attached to the Warsaw Pact countries' recent proposals not to increase and actually to reduce military spending and also to rid Europe of chemical weapons.

In the struggle that the socialist states are waging for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, for disarmament, and for lasting peace a special role is played by the initiative of the Soviet Union, whose political, economic, and military might represents the main guarantee of the socialist countries' security and the hope of all the world's forces of peace and progress. A vivid expression of the USSR's consistent peace policy was its unilateral adoption of the pledge renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. This evidence of goodwill is gaining increasing recognition in the world. The refusal of the Western nuclear powers to follow the example of the Land of the Soviets reveals their true face.

Poland, just like the other Warsaw Pact member-countries, fully supports the Soviet viewpoint on the prevention of the militarization of space. The same applies to the USSR's important initiative for a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear arsenals by all states who possess them. We also identify ourselves with other Soviet proposals aimed at normalizing the international situation and ensuring lasting world peace. We fully and entirely share and support the USSR's stance on the subject and objectives of the new, comprehensive Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear arms.

Poland is especially alarmed at the siting of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles -- a first-strike strategic weapon -- on the territory of the FRG and other NATO states.

Their installation is part and parcel of U.S. attempts to change the existing equilibrium of forces in Europe and to achieve a military advantage over the USSR and its allies. These missiles are targeted mainly on the Soviet Union. We are aware of the fact that some of them are also targeted on a Poland rebuilt and raised from the ruins at the cost of intensive efforts on the part of all our people and at the cost of many deprivations. For this reason we fully support the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament. We also fully support the necessary countermeasures adopted by the USSR jointly with the GDR and the CSSR.

We cannot view the question of U.S. and NATO armaments in Europe in isolation from the dangerous trends in the policy of the current FRG leadership. The U.S. nuclear missiles sited on FRG territory, and the permission to produce missiles and strategic bombers for the Bundeswehr -- these are facts that must be viewed in close connection with the revival of revanchist and pan-German sentiments in the FRG.

We note with concern the duplicity of Bonn's policy. On the one hand representatives of the FRG Government declare their will to honestly abide by the treaties signed with the USSR, Poland, and other socialist countries, and on the other hand they actively support revanchist organizations. Legal regulations which express revanchist aspirations still exist in the FRG. The FRG Government is also trying to create the problem of the so-called "German minority" in Poland. People on the Rhine make no secret of their plans to change the existing realities in Europe by absorbing the socialist German state -- the GDR.

The existence of the Warsaw Pact, its might and unity, guarantee that the FRG revanchists' dreams will never come true. The member-states of our political and defensive alliance display the necessary vigilance and take an unequivocal stance on the dangerous trends in FRG policy. At the same time they are ready for constructive dialogue and cooperation which will serve the policy of easing tension and strengthening peace.

Ensuring the maintenance of the strategic equilibrium of forces with the West is a key task of the Warsaw Pact states and a condition of the socialist countries' security. The maintenance of this equilibrium was, is, and will be the main factor preventing the implementation of the aggressive imperialist plans. The Warsaw Pact states have sought and are seeking to maintain this equilibrium at the lowest possible level. However, confronted with the arms race on the part of the United States and NATO countries, they are forced to adopt the necessary additional measures to strengthen their defense.

It is especially significant that the content of the treaty signed 30 years ago still fully meets the current needs of the fraternal socialist states' cooperation on questions of peace in Europe and throughout the world. This applies to the articles defining the principles and objectives of the coordinated foreign policy of the participant parties, and the nature of their mutual relations and of the spheres of cooperation on international problems. The treaty articles relating to alliance relations, the close political and defense cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and the rendering of mutual assistance in the event of imperialist aggression have lost none of their topicality and importance.

A distinctive feature of the Warsaw Pact is the fact that the ideas of friendship, mutual assistance, and socialist solidarity contained in it are fully in keeping with the principle of respect for the independence and sovereignty of the states and also with the principle of noninterference in their internal affairs.

The almost 30 years of the Warsaw Pact's existence are vivid evidence of the far-sightedness of the socialist countries' Marxist-Leninist parties which at the time adopted the decision to establish it.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, speaking about the tremendous importance of the Warsaw Pact for the preservation of peace, noted that the treaty "has proved its indispensability for the whole of the socialist community. For 30 years it has been an immutable condition of our Polish security. Poland has contributed conscientiously to its maintenance and potential. We will continue to do so in the future."

At present, in view of the intensification of negative trends in the international situation as a result of the imperialist policy of confrontation, it is a particularly important task not just to maintain the Warsaw Pact but to strengthen it further. We must be constantly concerned to deepen the socialist states' cooperation and step up their coordinated, effective interaction in the international arena. This necessity stems not just from the vital security interests of the states of our political and defensive alliance but also from their desire to preserve peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The Warsaw Pact's desire to strive consistently and in a constructive spirit for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the adoption of effective measures for disarmament and above all nuclear disarmament, and the prevention of the militarization of space is invariable.

Poland, like all the fraternal socialist countries, attaches great importance to the celebration of the Warsaw Pact's 30th anniversary.

DEFENSE MINISTER SOKOLOV ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD091023 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw April 9 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defense minister, has arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of General of the Army Florian Siwicki, alternative member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, national defense minister.

PATOLICHEV HOLDS TRADE TALKS IN POLAND

PM041353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Documents Signed"]

[Text] On 2 April there was a conversation between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and T. Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade.

There was a discussion of questions relating to the fulfillment of the protocol on trade and payments between the USSR and Poland in 1985. It was noted that its successful implementation will create a sound basis for the comprehensive development of national economic collaboration between the two countries.

The ministers signed documents relating to the further expansion and consistent improvement of Soviet-Polish trade and economic ties.

COMMENTARY ON RESULTS OF MSZMP 13TH CONGRESS

LD052317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Common aims and united action. Here is a latest news commentary on the results of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Political observer Nikolay Shishlin reports:

The 4 decades of socialist development have not been plain sailing for Hungary. Striking changes have occurred in the country. Industry has grown, and it should be said that Hungarian industrial products are well known in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and also on the world market where there is a marked demand for them. There are also, of course, the achievements of Hungarian agriculture. Stable yields of grain crops in the order of 40-45 quintals per hectare are being harvested in Hungary. For its per capita production of meat and meat products Hungary occupies one of the leading positions in the world. On the basis of the growth of the Hungarian economy within the framework of the socialist method of production, the standard of living of the Hungarian working people has been stably high.

The conclusions and decisions of the congress of Hungarian communists bear the imprint of the national peculiarities of the country. However, what is perhaps more characteristic is the fact that now, when the MSZMP has been determining the course for the next 5 years, it is noticeable that those tasks that the Hungarian comrades have been resolving are linked with those tasks that are being resolved by their socialist friends and neighbors in Eastern Europe and also with those tasks that are being resolved in our country.

In particular, I should like to draw attention to the fact that socialist Hungary is now entering a fresh stage of its development, when, as Comrade Janos Kadar, leader of the Hungarian communists, put it, it is essential by every means to develop production efficiency. He notes that full employment is a fine thing and a great gain of socialism, but it is now a matter of ensuring not only full employment but also efficient employment.

Another characteristic thing is that the MSZMP congress paid considerable attention to the questions of combating all phenomena that are alien to the socialist system.

If one takes a close look at the decisions and conclusions of the congress of the Hungarian communists, one discovers that in point of fact the socialist countries are indeed resolving similar tasks. This indeed creates a firm basis for mutual enrichment through each other's experience. In addition it dictates the need for the development of the interrelationship between the socialist states and a deepening of socialist economic integration, because those tasks that we are now posing in respect of raising production efficiency and improving management of the national economy are, of course, tasks that can be resolved more effectively when account is taken of the national peculiarities of a country and also of international experience.

GROMYKO PLANNING MID-MAY VISIT TO VIENNA

LD081700 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, is to visit Vienna in mid-May this year at the invitation of the Government of the Austrian Republic to attend the festivities marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the state treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria.

UPCOMING VISIT OF NETHERLANDS MINISTER VIEWED

LD090656 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek is arriving on a visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The official report published here on the occasion of the visit beginning today says among other things: "Hope is expressed in the Soviet Union that the upcoming talks with Hans van den Broek will serve towards a further development of cooperation between the USSR and the Netherlands, will contribute to a better mutual understanding between the two countries in the interests of European and international security."

Deployment Issue Examined

LD302138 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 30 Mar 85

["Newspaper PRAVDA: Discussion About Missiles" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS — The started deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Belgium has given rise to a stormy reaction in the Netherlands where NATO is planning to deploy 48 cruise missiles, writes Vladislav Drobkov, PRADVA's Hague correspondent.

He recalls that the Government of the Netherlands, despite a strong pressure on the part of Washington and its most bellicose allies in Europe, has not given a final consent to the deployment of the missiles. Taking into account a sharp opposition of a majority of the country's people to NATO's missile plans, the government has postponed taking a decision on the missiles till November this year.

Progressive parties, anti-war organizations and movements, the correspondent goes on, nevertheless call on the Netherlands to categorically renounce new nuclear missiles already now. The Hollanders could not but be worried by the fact that the prime minister of the Netherlands has in point of fact welcomed the start of deployment of cruise missiles in neighbouring Belgium.

The new debate held in Parliament on the initiative of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, the article goes on, has given rise to a widespread discussion in the country about what will be the country's attitude towards the missile problem. Will the government, like the Belgian one, accept new missiles in order to please the NATO 'hawks'? Or will it prefer to pursue an independent policy aimed at really lessening nuclear confrontation in Europe and at creating better conditions for reaching constructive agreements both in Geneva and at other forums.

The discussion which is now under way in the Netherlands about the missiles indicates with fresh vigour the people's striving to find a way out of the missile impasse into which the NATO militarists are trying to drive that country, too, the PRAVDA correspondent writes in conclusion. People in the Netherlands do not believe statements that new missiles and the transfer of militarist preparations to outer space can make peace more secure. The Hollanders, just like the peoples of other European countries, call for peace and security to be guaranteed by concrete steps to lessen the war threat and to reduce and fully eliminate nuclear arsenals.

Lomeyko, Gromyko Comment

LD080847 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Apr 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Fedor Burlatskiy; with Kipros Mazheyka; Anatoliy Gromyko, USSR Academy of Sciences member; and Vladimir Lomeyko, international affairs publicist]

[Text] Scheveningen -- The littoral area of The Hague. By common will and toil the people defended this bit of dry land from the encroaching sea in what certainly was not an easy struggle. It seems symbolic that representatives from all corners of Europe have converged here, in their striving to erect a barrier on the path of a third world war. War has brought disasters at all times. With each new epoch, the scale of conflicts has grown, the number of victims increased, and the way back to normal life grew longer and longer. There may be no way back at all in the nuclear age. This is what prompted sober-minded political and public circles in the West to show a desire for dialogue with the East.

[Kipras Mazheyka] The organizers of the meeting invited Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, international affairs publicist as Soviet participants.

[Gromyko] The awareness is growing here that the USSR pursues a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence. I believe this consistent Soviet foreign policy line in the struggle for peace is well known here, although NATO propaganda makes very great efforts to distort the nature of Soviet foreign policy measures and life in the Soviet Union, and this also is a fact.

[Mazheyka] Peoples have often been misled. They have been told of threats that, in reality, do not exist. Information has been falsified to keep people frightened and full of hate. Aggressors have always donned the mask of those defending themselves; killers have always portrayed themselves as victims, alleging that they had recourse to arms in order to defend themselves. The same method is used in the West to justify the senseless arms race.

[Lomeyko] We are standing against the backdrop of the Netherlands Parliament. Debates will take place in the autumn on whether to deploy American cruise missiles here. It is, therefore, very important for the press to explain and bring to the people the arguments put forward by the USSR and the socialist countries which propose to freeze nuclear arms in Europe and to lower nuclear potentials, or to bring them down to as low a level as possible. Neither the Netherlanders, nor the Belgians need cruise missiles.

[Mazheyka] Not to wait for peace or beg for it but to fight for it -- peoples have assimilated this lesson of history well.

VOSS MEETS WITH FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD081150 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- A meeting has been held at the USSR Supreme Soviet today with a delegation of the parliament of Finland led by Erkki Pystynen, speaker of the Finnish parliament.

Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, members of the permanent commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet have briefed the guests on the economic and social development of the USSR, the activities of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's principled stand on the fundamental issues of the present-day international situation, stressed the role of MPs in bettering relations among nations.

The attention of the guests was drawn to the interview of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with an editor of the newspaper PRAVDA, saying that there is an acute need for international cooperation in starting a dialogue, in a search for realistic solutions, that would lessen international tensions and help close the channels of the arms race.

Successful development of Soviet-Finnish relations was noted. These relations are a model of cooperation of states with different social systems, the need for actively contributing to preserving and strengthening peace and stability in the north of Europe and in the Baltic Sea area. In this connection, topicality was stressed of the proposals put forward by Finland on announcing the north of Europe to be a nuclear-free zone and ensuring last peace in that region.

Sharing his impressions of the stay in the USSR, Erkki Pystynen stressed that the visit had been useful and successful. It had made it possible to get a deeper insight into the life of the Soviet people and would, undoubtedly, be an important contribution to strengthening ties between the two countries and their parliaments.

Delegation Departs 8 Apr

LD082004 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- A delegation of the Finnish parliament led by the parliament speaker Erkki Pystynen left Moscow for home today. The delegation was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

LE MONDE REPORTS OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE 'NONSENSE'

LD072245 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1930 GMT 6 Apr 85

[From "Notes of a Publicist" segment, with Boris Tumanov]

[Excerpts] Anti-Sovietism is a totally special phenomenon, unique even in the socio-political history of mankind. This is neither a religion, nor an ideology, but rather a business which has a boss and employees. Those who are anti-Soviet professionals are not fervent or blind fanatics, on the contrary, they know very well wht they are doing and why they are doing it. Their aim is simple and it has always been the same for nearly 68 years. Owing to their inability to destroy the Soviet Union as a social system, they want to destroy the moral example of our society, whose main force is social justice.

French anti-Sovietism is no exception in this respect. The Girondins of Bordeaux came to the Soviet Union to fight a return match against the Dnepropetrovsk team. This is an innocuous fact in itself but to recognize this would come down to TF1 [French First TV Channel] admitting that the USSR is a country like any others. It was too much to ask the TF1 reporter to limit himself to sports commentary and not to take advantage of the opportunity to denounce the intrinsic treachery of the Soviets, so he ascribed to Soviet sports officials the intention of making French footballers travel in cattle cars. So, it is left to you to choose which implications you favor: Either these Russians would do anything in order to win a match or, they have nothing more comfortable in the way of cars. These Russians are really hopeless, whether they welcome you, come to your country or stay in their country. This is the motto of anti-Sovietism. Whatever they do, they are always wrong in the view of bourgeois media which are not overburdened with argumentations. The Russians are like that because they are communist and they are communist because they are like that, period.

This is the very same method with which the paper LE MONDE chose to welcome, in its own way, the Soviet delegation that came to Paris to discuss the problems of Soviet-French economic cooperation and trade development between the two countries. LE MONDE chose this time to publish nonsense on Soviet economic espionage in France, a fact that does not prevent it from simultaneously staging a campaign against the Soviet so-called ill will in the field of trade exchanges with France. What does LE MONDE want? To sell French goods or nonsense on Soviet economic espionage?

AFP commented on the problem of crime in big cities' subway systems in a paper which talked, with praiseworthy objectivity, about the feeling of insecurity in the New York, Paris and Amsterdam -- and other Western cities -- subways, but when it came to the Moscow underground, this objectivity soon gave way to something which is unspeakable: AFP said it was unable to comment on the crime rate in the subway of the Soviet capital, because, you see, the town's authorities do not publish anything serious at a time when several generations of AFP correspondents who have been or are in a Moscow post know full well that it is easier to find a herd of elephants on the moon than to be attacked in the Moscow subway, even at 1 o'clock in the morning. To admit this is for AFP to admit that that something in the Soviet Union works better than in the West, and this is inadmissiable. Quite at random the agency gave an explanation for the French people, to whom none has been given. People say, says the article, that militiamen prevent potential criminals from entering the underground. One could laugh over such ignorance if one did not catch a glimpse through this of a destructive wish.

Anti-Sovietism follows a certain kind of logic all the same. By presenting our country as an evil empire and our society as a historic anomaly, it is natural that a dehumanized mentality and moral code is ascribed to the Soviet people. The anti-Semitic attack of 29 March in the Rivoli-Beaubourg cinema was the bloody and irrefutable witness of the rise of racist and pro-fascist tendencies in France. That is a fact, it is a reality, but I know the anti-Soviet methods too well not to ask the question: How long will it be before the umpteenth fantasy of the French bourgeois mass media on the theme of the persecution of the Jews in the USSR emerges?

WESTERN EUROPEAN PEACE MARCHES ANALYZED

LD081321 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

A powerful wave of public actions againt the nuclear threat, for peace and jobs has swept over Western Europe.

"Peace Marches", traditional events of this time of the year, were held at the beginning of April in West Germany and Britain, on the Italian island of Sicily and in Denmark, in Belgium and several other countries. Hundreds of thousands of people, representing various political parties, trade unions, women's, youth and religious organizations and peace movements, took part in the anti-war actions. Many demonstrations were staged near military bases set aside for the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons. In Britain, for instance, protesters literally laid seige to the Molesworth military base, to become the second after Greenham Common launching site for American cruise missiles. Peace marchers, who started their trek simultaneously from three British cities in response to a call from the campaign for nuclear disarmament, converged there.

The marchers, representing nearly twenty public organizations, set up picket lines in Molesworth, demanding that British soil should not be turned into a depository for "cruise death". The protestors demanded an end to the buildup of NATO's nuclear missile arsenal and a removal of American cruise missiles from British territory.

In West Germany, more than 100,000 people are taking part in the protests in more than 200 cities and other populated localities. Columns of people with streamers calling on the West German public to put an obstacle in the way of the nuclear menace, converged on Cologne and Munich, Dortmund and Frankfurt on Main. Pickets were also set up near the bases in Mutlangen and Schwaebisch-Gmuend, where American Pershings have been deployed.

The characteristic feature of the peace marches is that along with the demands for a removal of American first-strike nuclear missiles from Western European territory, their participants resolutely protest against Washington's "star wars" project. This shows that ever broader sections of the public realize the immense threat associated with the militarization of outer space. Public opinion polls show that an overwhelming majority of the population in Western European countries reject the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative of the White House.

The breadth of anti-war demonstrations and the resolve of their participants is vivid evidence of the masses' aspirations to affect the fate of the world. Washington's attempts to present public opinion with a fait accompli by starting the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles in order to cause disarray within the anti-missile movement suffered a failure. This is evidenced yet one more time by the current spring anti-war actions.

ISRAEL PLANNING TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI PROGRAM

LD081235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Commentary by Igor Charikov]

[Text] According to UPI, Israel intends to participate in preparations for the implementation of the star wars program. Igor Charikov comments on this report:

It is known that Defense Secretary Weinberger sent messages to the governments of 17 leading U.S. allies on 26 March proposing that they take part in working out and subsequently implementing the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. Hiding behind this seemingly harmless term are Washington politicians' plans for the militarization of space. Among the message's 17 addressees was Israel.

It is not surprising that the United States has chosen Israel as one of the closest assistants in the preparations for the star wars. You see, Israel has been, and as U.S. Administration leaders confirm, will remain for a long time in the future, a strategic ally of the United States. This alliance manifests itself in Israel's assumption of essentially the role of a guard of U.S. imperialism's interests in the Near East and a role of a striking fist in the implementation of its regional policy.

The United States spares no means for the Israeli militarists' armaments and hands over the latest types of weapons and intelligence data gathering from satellites and so on under any pretext. From this point of view, Israel's participation in the program to prepare for star wars can be viewed as a cause for even closer military-strategic cooperation.

Tel Aviv did not ponder very long about its reply: It immediately understood the broad possibilities participation in this further U.S. militarist venture has for Israeli militarists. There is first of all the possibility of receiving additional subsidies. The volume of U.S. military aid to Israel grows annually even without this. If it represented $1.2 billion in the last fiscal year, the administration is now asking for $1.8 billion from Congress in next year's draft budget. All together, as specialists have calculated, the United States has paid Israel more than $30 billion in the 1948-1980 period, two-thirds of which has been used for the Israeli Army's armaments.

It is quite obvious that while drawing Israel into its star wars program, Reagan's administration is pursuing a twofold objective; specifically, to distribute the responsibility for the new round of the arms race, the militarization of space, among its allies, and to tie Israel even more strongly to its military machine.

Opposition Statement Cited

LD082143 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Rome April 8 TASS -- Israel's Democratic Front for Peace and Equality protested against the aggressive "star wars" program and recorded opposition to the participation of Israel in its implementation. A statement circulated by the organization here stresses that Washington's dangerous plans constitute a threat to peace and the very existence of the human race. The front, the leading force of which is the Communist Party of Israel, called for turning down the official proposal of the White House on Israel's participation in research within the framework of the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative".

RSFSR MINISTER ON ISRAELI 'GENOCIDE' IN LEBANON

LD081010 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 8 Apr 85

["Zionists Will Not Go Unpunished for Their Crimes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- There is not a single norm of international law left that the Zionist rulers of Israel did not flout crudely and cynically, Aleksandr Sukharev, justice minister of the Russian Federation, member of the International Commission for Investigation Into the Crimes of Israel Against the Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples, said in a TASS interview. He gave the interview after his return from Bonn, where he took part in the work of the commission.

The international convention of 1948, which was also signed by Israel, Aleksandr Sukharev stressed, provides for a strict punishment for the genocide crimes. Moreover, Israel itself adopted in 1950 a law providing for capital punishment for such crimes. In allowing genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the Israeli Knesset shows gross disrespect for its own laws.

In reading papers, conclusions of competent experts and listening to the testimony by witnesses, who went through the hell of the Zionist concentration camps, the members of the commission have once again convinced themselves of the lies of the statements by the Zionists that they only, allegedly, "punish the terrorists," the Soviet lawyer continued. Evidence to the commission has been given, for example, by a mother of four children. She spent 13 years in the jails and camps in the territories occupied by Israel and could flee from that hell only by some miracle. The destiny of her husband and three children remains unknown until now. Do the Israeli rulers name her a terrorist? Or, perhaps, the terrorists are the orphans from one of the Lebanese village, where the Zionists levelled their boarding school to the ground by means of a bulldozer? In this brutal act one child was killed and many were crippled. In the course of the proceedings of the commission it was once again convincingly proved that the victims of the brigandage of the occupation troops are defenceless women, old people and children, down to infants in arms.

It has been established on the basis of documents and testimony by witnesses, Aleksandr Sukharev said, that after its decision on the withdrawal of its troops Israel far from going over to peaceful methods of resolving the conflict, has, on the contrary, toughened repressions. The expedition corps of the Israeli Army is razing whole villages to the ground, turning populated localities into concentration camps.

The commission has decided, the justice minister said, to bring to the attention of the Israeli servicemen, that the outrages committed upon defenceless people will not remain unpunished and cannot be justified by "fulfilling the orders of the commanders". It has been decided to identify the doers of the crimes with a description of their portraits. Each of them will bear personal responsibility for the crimes against humanity.

The commission has addressed a proposal to the U.N. that an effective legal machinery be set to take measures for the punishment of the criminals and ensure full compensation for the economic damage inflicted as a result of the Israeli aggression.

GROWING 'POLITICAL CRISIS' IN LEBANON REPORTED

LD008183 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast, presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The years fly past, but in the tragedy of Lebanon there are no changes. For 10 years Beirut has been living under martial law, divided by a large number of barricades, firing positions, and restricted areas. This sounds terrible, but the Lebanese have become accustomed to exchanges of fire on the streets, artillery duels between East and West Beirut, and explosions of vehicles packed with dynamite. A new generation has been born in the crucible of civil war and the selfless struggle against the Israeli invasion. How can the Gordian knot of the Lebanese crisis, which has become the ugly outcome of the Near East conflict of many years, be cut? The Lebanese themselves and neighboring Arab states are wracking their brains over this conundrum.

Malicious stereotypes exist in Israel and in the West. The bloody feuds in Lebanon are supposedly the result of extremism inherent in the diverse Lebanese society. I remember well a peaceful Lebanon where religious differences did not prevent people from living and working together. Druze and Maronites, Shi'ites and Sunnis lived side by side in the same parts of towns, villages, trading houses, and institutions.

For many years differences among Lebanese people have been fanned by those who have been striving to destroy the independence and unity of this Arab country, divide it into cantons, and use Lebanon for their mercenary interests in the Near East. This policy has been and is now being pursued by the ruling circles of neighboring Israel with full support from Washington.

Tel Aviv is even accompanying its forced departure from southern Lebanon, where the occupationists encountered unprecedented resistance, with atrocities against civilians, with kindling of bloody skirmishes between Christians and Muslims.

In the vicinity of (?Sidon), Israeli agents provoked an armed clash between the Lebanese Army and detachments of right-wing Christian forces. Nor is Beirut calm. Exchanges of fire flare up between the warring factions, and vehicles are blown up.

The political crisis within Lebanon has intensified. After the withdrawal of its forces from southern Lebanon, Israel obviously intends, as before, to divide and rule. Recently an act of sabotage was undertaken against the Lebanese central authorities. A group of Phalangists led by Samir Jaja -- well known for his recent links with Tel Aviv -- stirred up a revolt against Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic, and his course for the restoration of Lebanon. The putschists took control of armed formations of right-wing Christian parties and occupied key positions in East Beirut and other regions populated by Christians.

The bloody events in southern Lebanon and the revolt of Phalangist officers have aroused profound anxiety among the Lebanese Government, political parties, and broad sections of the populatin. In West and East Beirut, I met many Lebanese who told me: We do not want a new civil war. All Lebanon's efforts must be directed toward the struggle against the Israeli occupation. The suffering Lebanese people, Christians and Muslims, want to live in a free and peaceful country.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT ISSUES DECREE ON GOVERNMENT

LD082001 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus April 8 TASS -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria has issued a decree on the formation of a new government of the country. The government is again headed by 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. Mustafha Talas and Faruq al-Shar' have been appointed the ministers of defence and of foreign affairs respectively. They held those posts previously.

TRADE TIES DISCUSSED DURING IRANIANS' VISIT

GF090840 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] On 6 April, Mikhail Sergeychik, head of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, met with members of the Iranian delegation led by Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili, the deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in charge of international and economic affairs who was on a short visit to the Soviet Union. In the course of the talks, matters related to the economic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union were discussed.

The leader of the Iranian delegation expressed regrets that trade and economic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union were showing a downward trend. The production units which have been built with the cooperation of the Soviet Union and Iran are of considerable importance. Hoseyn Kazampur-Ardabili referred to the Esfahan steel complex as an example which was the first important unit of the Iranian steel industries. Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili said that the special characteristic of cooperation with the Soviet Union is that in the framework of the cooperation the industrial units [words indistinct] can be found in Iran itself and Iran is not compelled to import them from abroad. These factors are now a source of strengthening national independence in Iran.

According to the leader of the Iranian delegation the other fields where possibilities of expansion of cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union exist are the neighborliness of the two countries and the land and sea transport communications. Therefore, the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran is desirous of expanding to the utmost extent the trade and economic relations with its neighbor, the Soviet Union.

The possibility of expanding commercial and economic relations is present in various aspects of the economy itself, that is the existence of the steel complex, installations of the energy units and the exploitation of the waters of the border rivers for irrigation and production of electricity, setting up cement and sugar plants, the transportation units.

The Soviet Union said that it is ready for an expansion of economic cooperation in all fields on the basis of mutual benefit and equality of rights.

During the talks on the subject of holding the 10th conference of permanent cooperation council between Iran and the Soviet Union in the current year, complete agreement was reached. The views expressed in this meeting on matters related to bilateral commercial and economic cooperation will be reviewed at that meeting and ways to expand of these relations will be clarified. During their stay in the Soviet Union, the members of the Iranian delegation who are representatives of the purchase and distribution center of the Ministry of Commerce will discuss matters related to the expansion of trade relations with various Soviet trade organizations.

TASS NOTES PEREZ DE CUELLAR TALKS IN IRAQ, IRAN

LD082159 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad York [as received] April 9 TASS -- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Baghdad where, according to his spokesman, he was received by Tariq 'Aziz, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq.

Before that the United Nations secretary general had had a meeting with Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi in Tehran.

Javier Perez de Cuellar visits Iran and Iraq following a series of intensive consultations with representatives of the two countries that are locked in a wasteful and sanguinary military conflict that contradicts their national interests.

TASS CITES 8 APR IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE REPORTS

LD081343 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 8 TASS -- Iraqi helicopters continued to attack enemy positions in the area "east of the Tigris River" and in the Maysan sector throughout yesterday. Iranian troops suffered losses in men and military equipment, says a communique by Iraq's high military command. Several positions and observation posts were destroyed in the northern and central sections of the front, as well as in the area east of Basra.

Iranian artillery fired at Basra, Khanaqin, Badrah and other Iraqi cities.

Nicosia April 8 TASS -- Iran's news agency IRNA reports that several artillery positions of the enemy were suppressed in the region of the Arvand River, munitions depots were destroyed. In the northern sector of the front, Iraqi artillery shelled the city of Seresht.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ON DROUGHT, SOVIET AID

LD090600 Moscow TASS in English 0538 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Addis Ababa April 9 TASS -- The complicated situation that has formed in Ethiopia as a result of the long drought is fully controlled today. This has been stated by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam. Speaking at a regular plenary meeting of the Central Committtee of the party, he underlined that since last November 340,000 people had been resettled already from the areas afflicted by the drought.

Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out the great importance of the assistance rendered to Ethiopia by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This support based on the principles of proletarian internationalism promotes both the elimination of the consequences of the natural calamity and the successful implementation of the long-term anti-drought program drawn up by the Ethiopian Government, he stressed.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia strongly criticized the imperialist circles which tried to denigrate the strengthening relations of friendship between Ethiopia and the socialist countries.

TASS REPORTS ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD070931 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Addis Ababa April 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gabrielyan reports:

The people of Ethiopia today mark their national day -- the 44th anniversary of the victory over Italian fascism. A ceremony of laying wreaths to the monument to the fighters who gave their lives for the independence of the country was held in Addis Ababa on the occasion of this remarkable date. The ceremony was attended by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, party leaders and government officials. At the monument they were greeted by members of the Ethiopian Association of War Veterans, who participated in the repelling of foreign aggression.

As is reported by the Ethiopian news agency ENA, mass demonstrations and assemblies are being held today all over the country. The people express firm support for the home and foreign policy which is conducted by the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

PROTEST AGAINST SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT VIEWED

MB081315 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Boris (Asayan) commentary]

[Text] A recent TASS statement on the situation in southern Africa points out that current events in South Africa clearly demonstrate that the apartheid regime is facing a very serious situation. Never before have South Africa's internal policies become so serious and twisted for the Pretoria government.

With the passage of time, more people are participating in the demonstrations and protests, which erupted in August last year. Today, South Africa is facing unrelenting demands that apartheid be done away with. The situation of the Africans, who constitute the majority of the population in South Africa, as reflected in their large and fervent participation in the trade unions movement, where the general motto is: Let us act in unison and strengthen our unity. Another cry frequently heard among the trade unions is: Power is ours.

The police have proven to be weak and inadequate in suppressing the demonstrations and protests against apartheid. The Pretoria government has used thousands of South African Defense Force troops against its opponents. In many different towns in South Africa, the blood of those resisting apartheid is spilled daily. It is quite clear that the Pretoria government was taked unaware by the way the demonstrations and protests against apartheid have accelerated and spread throughout South Africa. Botha's new constitutional reforms, hailed by the West and South Africa as constructive change, have been exposed as a mere ploy to sidetrack the liberation struggle and to deal a blow to nonwhite unity in South Africa with the sole aim of further consolidating apartheid.

South African envoys in the West, particularly in Washington, have tried to paint a picture of significant change in the South African regime's apartheid policy and to justify the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement toward South Africa. It has also become apparent that what is said to be the regime's loosening of the tight reigns of power is actually a continuation of the oppression of the blacks in South Africa. Botha and his government, THE NEW YORK TIMES says, has shown that he has no intention whatsoever of changing the present government by the minority whites. As in the past, the Pretoria government considers the blacks to be citizens of the bantustan areas within South Africa that are barren and without assets. In recent years, 3.5 million blacks have been forcibly moved to these bantustans. The introduction last year of the tricameral parliament incorporating Coloreds and Indians aggravated the lack of rights of the country's blacks who make up the majority in the country and constitute about three-fourths of the South African population. Botha's reforms have left no alternative for the blacks in South Africa but the armed struggle. Even the country's black moderates who at first maintained that there was no need for the armed struggle have lost all hope.

Despite the differences in race and creed in South Africa, all oppressed peoples, who constitute the majority in this country, are prepared to do everything in their power to foster trust and good relations between all and to eradicate the apartheid regime in the country. The blanket organization that brings together all who are fighting for their country of birth is the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa. The ranks of this organization are growing daily among all population groups. The fight against apartheid has gained immense power against the regime. The United Democratic Front, UDF, formed in recent years, has in this short time gathered 700 organization as the only solution to antigovernment activity in the country. They have resorted to violent repression because they fear losing all the benefits they derive from oppression and repressing those suffering under the yoke of apartheid. It is obvious that fear and caution on their part will not help them in any way. The regime's fear has made it preoccupied with thoughts and means of silencing dissidence with ruthless measures.

At the end of March, Minister of Defense Malan announced that electrified 20,000-volt barbed-wire fencing was being put up on borders with neighboring nations. The border area with Zimbabwe has already been fenced. Why are millions of blacks being fenced in because they are fighting for their rights? Will these electrified barbed-wire fences be able to save the racist regime? How can the regime halt the overthrow of a minority group like the whites in this country? Meaningful changes in government policies and in the attitudes of the whites in the country is the only way of doing away with apartheid in this country.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH LESOTHO

MB081518 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Vladimir (Polimov) commentary]

[Text] In Maseru, Lesotho's capital, Chief Leabua Jonathan, the prime minister of Lesotho, noted in a press interview that bilateral diplomatic relations between Lesotho and the USSR are progressing along the desired goals set by both countries. This topic is today reviewed by Vladimir (Polimov):

The diplomatic relations between these two countries are based on well-established diplomatic principles, specifically: noninterference in each others' internal affairs, respect for sovereignty, and mutual benefits in the sphere of trade. The USSR and Lesotho are countries determined to enhance their ties in the political, economic, natural resources, and cultural fields. At the end of last year, Mr V. Makhele, Lesotho's minister for foreign affairs, visited the USSR. During his visit here, discussions on how to enhance and accelerate cooperation between the USSR and Lesotho were held. One visible result of the visit was the link between the TASS news agency and the Lesotho Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Young Basotho students, who are Lesotho's future engineers, medical doctors, and agricultural scientists, are studying in the USSR. After qualifying from Soviet institutions, these students will be a great asset in accelerating and developing Lesotho's economy.

As has been repeatedly clarified by Lesotho leaders, bilateral relations between these two countries have produced good results in various fields. In Lesotho, a team of Soviet geologists surprised everyone by exploring for minerals right at the residence of the USSR envoy to Lesotho, Mr Smirnov. Despite the negative reports by South African and Western scientists Smirnov's team discovered that Lesotho has an abundance of diamonds. The richest diamondiferous area discovered was at (Letseng-Lateral) in northern Lesotho. This deposit is now yielding the country sizeable profits. Soviet medical experts, agricultural scientisits, construction engineers, and teachers are well accepted and acclaimed in Lesotho. The Lesotho Government's resolve to strengthen the economic and political foundations of that country has proved to be a thorn in the flesh for the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Lesotho's diplomatic ties with the OAU countries as well as with the USSR and other socialist countries have ranked the South African ruling establishment, resulting in South Africa's continued attempts to destabilize Lesotho through the use of agents, who are sabotaging the economic in order to force Lesotho to recant on its foreign policy. South Africa has been continuously reprimanded by Lesotho for these clandestine activities against Lesotho. In a recent press interview, Leabua Jonathan, the country's prime minister, reaffirmed Lesotho's strong resolve to pursue its friendship with the USSR.

BRIEFS

SENEGAL HOLIDAY MARKED -- Representatives of the Moscow public have marked the national holiday of the Republic of Senegal, the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence. A soiree was devoted to this noteworthy date in the House of Friendship. Those who spoke wished the friendly people fulfillment of the tasks facing Senegal and stressed that the relations between our countries are developing successfully according to the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and respect of sovereignty. Taking part in the soiree was the Senegalese ambassador in the USSR, Pascal Antoine Sane. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Apr 85 LD]

U.S. MANEUVERS ON NICARAGUAN BORDER CONDEMNED

LD081252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The Pentagon and the Honduran military are carrying out blatantly provocative tank and armored unit maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of the Nicaraguan border. The main purpose of the maneuvers, says UPI, is to demonstrate military force against the leftist Government of Nicaragua. The U.S. warriors have no thought of concealing what really lies behind their militarist operation. Thus one of them said bluntly, in an interview with the news agency, that the maneuvers will make our task easier when the real thing begins.

CHILEAN CP SAYS PINOCHET RESPONSIBLE FOR MURDERS

PY090015 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] We are now releasing the statement issued by Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] Secretary General Luis Corvalan.

Chile and all of mankind are horrified and indignant over the ruthless murders of Jose Manuel Parada, Manuel Guerrero, Santiago Nattino, the Toledo brothers, Rafael and Eduardo Vergara Toledo, and a sixth victim who has not been yet identified.

The interior minister [Ricardo Garcia] -- has coldly and cynically replied that, quote, this is a case for the police, unquote. These are murders. In these murders, there are always one or more murderers. In this case, the principal murderer is Pinochet.

The dictator, who has already killed many Chileans, has received full support from the U.S. Government to repress the protests.

Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Langhorne Motley has stated that Chile is in good hands. He gave Pinochet a new license to kill, and the tyrant is using it now without restriction.

This crime wave will not cease while there is a dictatorship in Chile, and while the Armed Forces continue supporting Pinochet, protecting the culprits, and guaranteeing their impunity.

Massive terrorism, which is exercised every day, is Pinochet's weapon. He seeks to immobilize the resistance of an entire country which repudiates him by prompting collective panic. With this goal in mind, the dictator has again imposed the state of siege. Thus, he believes he can save his bloody regime. However, the courageous demonstrations staged last week showed that the country rejects the dictatorship.

Pinochet's response was marked by an increase in the death toll. Thus, the source of the violence has been dramatically established. Nevertheless, the despot is mistaken.

There has been a spontaneous response by all Chileans. There has been unanimous repudiation from several sectors.

The church, to whose Vicariate of Solidarity the [word indistinct] personality of Jose Manuel Parada has been related ever since its founding, must also lament the treacherous murder of two young men, the sons of a married couple who are linked to that institution.

Chilean teachers have been dealt a ferocious blow by the murder of the president of the metropolitan council of the trade union of Chilean teachers, Manuel Guerrero, a prominent person who had a brilliant record in youth movements and teaching activities.

Owing to these killings, the PCCh is witness to the sacrifice of two mangnificent and loyal militants.

Through the death of Santiago Nattino, the artists have lost a brave representative who has enriched the poster and printing industry.

We convey our most sincere condolences to the relatives of the fallen.

Actually, there is no sector of Chilean society that does not suffer under the insane terrorist attacks of the tyranny.

The country is contending against these crimes by standing up to demand justice, a justice that will be implemented in Chile only through the restoration of liberty and democracy.

The mobilization continues, at a higher rate, with more unity and more resoluteness. In this struggle, the entire world sides with the cause of the Chilean nation.

Everyone must (?energetically) fight to quash the realm of crime in Chile.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES CPSU MEETING WITH MANAGERS

LD081657 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- M.S. Gorbachev, G.V. Romanov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev and N.I. Ryzhkov had a meeting at the Central Committee of the CPSU today with managers of production amalgamations and enterprises, collective and state farms, production team leaders, experts and scientists. The meeting discussed urgent questions pertaining to successful implementation of plans for this year and the entire five-year-plan period, ways and methods of tackling most important economic and social tasks facing our society on the eve of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Opening the meeting, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the country was living through a pivotal period. It is the time of major accomplishments and important decisions, in-depth analysis and realistic evaluation of what has been achieved, detection of problems and obstacles that are holding back the advance.

It should be filled with intensive work and bold thinking, give full range for the initiative and creative endeavor of people with a view to attaining higher national economic results.

At the present time, in the course of preparations for the 27th congress of the party it is necessary to raise the degree of organization in work, to mobilise all creative energies and reserves for increasing the pace of economic development. The beginning of this year in many regions was not a simple one: Different reasons were at work, both objective and subjective. Of course, one should not disregard the severe winter, but the results of the first quarter were to a no small degree affected by poor organization, sometimes -- complacency, and somewhere -- irresponsibility. The important thing now is to overcome the lag, to fulfil everything that has been planned. For that purpose it is necessary to work vigorously toward raising the responsibility of personnel for their work, the degree of organization and improve discipline. It is important that the experience accumulated by front-ranking productive enterprises, collective farms, state farms and teams in achieving high efficiency indicators be put to use.

A frank discussion took place at the meeting on many urgent matters. It was noted that the 12th Five-Year-Plan period should become a turning point in many areas of economic development. It is necessary that even today each work collective in town and countryside, while drafting its five-year plans, should put the available resources in them and make provisions for everything necessary for realizing the plans.

The participants in the meeting devoted much attention to the questions of raising the quality of products. Many enterprises are turning out morally obsolete [as received; TASS International Service in Russian at 1605 GMT on 8 April renders "morally obsolete" as "moralno ustarevshiy," meaning "obsolete". Thus, in TASS English "morally" is redundant.] machines and equipment as well as consumer goods that enjoy no demand. However, this does not affect the position of those who work in the old manner. The meeting stressed the need of taking effective measures to improve cardinally the quality of the entire output of our industry and agriculture, that having great national economic and political importance.

It is important, the participants in the meeting said, that measures to improve the economic mechanism and management be directed at allround development of the activity and initiative of the work collectives.

While strengthening centralized planning along main directions, one should continue consistently to introduce operation on a really self-supporting basis, to broaden the rights of enterprises, collective farms and state farms and to raise their responsibility, economic independence, as well as the interest of both the collective as a whole and each workers in achieving high end results.

A further strengthening of the material-and-technical basis of agriculture and of the related branches, and a rise in the efficiency and mutual responsibility of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex merit serious attention.

The role and importance of the primary cells of the working collective -- production teams -- increase in the present-day conditions. It is necessary to create conditions everywhere for the production teams to gather strength, for operation on a self-supporting basis to be utilized to the full in each of them and for labour productivity to rise steadily.

At the meeting, there was a serious discussion of how to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to effect a transition to intensification as quick as possible.

With this end in view, speakers pointed out, it is essential to spend less funds for the construction of new factories and to channel the bulk of capital investments into the technical reequipment and reconstruction of the operating enterprises, to increase the manufacture of up-to-date high-performance equipment. Machine-tool manufacture, electronics, electrical engineering and instrument-making should be developed at a priority rate.

The managing system in present-day conditions should be built so as to enable each collective and all workers to fulfil themselves in social production and in raising its efficiency. These tasks will be tackled the more successfully the more actively party organizations will conduct organizing and political work among the masses and develop socialist emulation, the closer production and social matters, the interests of the state, a collective and a person will be coordinated.

Speakers at the meeting were as follows: L.V. Radyukevich, director of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Complex named after V.I. Lenin, V.P. Kabaidze, general director of the Ivanovo Machine-Tool Production Association, V.V. Biblik, general director of the "Kharkovskiy Traktornyy Zavod" Production Association, B.I. Kolesnikov, director of the Norilsk Mining-and-Metallurgical Complex, A.A. Pokusa, general director of the "Dnepropetrovskiy Kombainovy Zavod" Production Association, M.P. Budayeva, director of the Moscow "Kosmos" Clothing Factory, A.A. Shumskiy, chairman of the "Kazminskiy" Collective Farm of Stavropol Territory, A.I. Dubko, chairman of the "Progress" Collective Farm of Grodno Region, V.S. Chicherov, team leader of fitters of the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" Production Association, and other comrades.

COLLECTIVE'S ANTIDRUNKENNESS DRIVE REPORTED

LD082336 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1440 GMT on 8 April, in the "Man and Law" program, carries a 10-minute report by Vladimir radio journalist Inna Petrova on measures that have been taken at the Vladimir Electrical Motor Works to prevent and treat drunkenness and alcoholism. The report inclueds a recorded statement by a rehabilitated drinker, an interview with the works' deputy director for cadres on the success of the department set up in 1979 to held drinkers and identify workers who are inclined toward drink, and an interview with the head of the foundry where 30 of the 302 people working there last year were successfully treated for drink-related violations of labor discipline under the works program.

The town's procurator, who is also interviewed, says that the collective's experience is being monitored with interest and that it may be possible to recommend its approach to other enterprises. He emphasizes the importance of preventive work, as follows:

"As is well known, drunkenness is one of the main causes of the prevalence of infringements of the law. However, speaking openly, it is still not the case that all work collectives have created a situation of intolerance in relation to this evil. The town's procurators are fulfilling the demands of the June 1983 Plenum of the party's Central Committee on enhancing the role of work collectives in strengthening labor and state discipline and have revealed that instances of an unprincipled attitude toward those violating labor discipline and law and order have been allowed." He goes on to cite an example of a worker who received a day's pay while at a "sobering up" station and reports that procurators have called those responsible, in all such cases uncovered, to account for their conciliatory attitude to absenteeism and drunkenness.

Inna Petrova concludes by reporting that the Vladimir Party Committee has called on all economic leaders and law enforcement bodies to make fuller use of educational and administrative measures in the fight against drunkenness.

NEW TURKMEN SSR DEPARTMENT CHIEFS NAMED

WA091350 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 Mar 85 p 1

["Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party"]

[Excerpts] On the 25 March, the 20th Plenum of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee took place in Ashkhabad. The plenum participants honored the blessed memory of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko with a moment of silence. First Secretary of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee, M.G. Gapurov delivered a report entitled, "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organ for the Further Improvement of Work With Cadres in Light of the Requirements of the CPSU Central Committee".

Appropriate resolutions were taken on the issues under discussion. The plenum examined organizational questions. The plenum removed Ch.S. Charryev from membership in the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Buro in connection with his transfer to other work. The plenum elected Chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers S.A. Niyazov as a member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Buro. The plenum: Released Yu.Ye. Lyeshchinskiy from his duties as the chief of the Petroleum and Chemical Industry Department in connection with his transfer to other duties;

Named V.S. Grishchenko the chief of the Petroleum and Chemical Industry Department, freeing him from his duties as the chief of the Industry Department;

Named Ye.A. Bozhenov chief of the Industry Department;

Named L.A. Kruglyakov chief of the Agriculture Department, freeing from these duties Yu.K. Mogilevets in connection with his transfer to other work;

Named T. Amangel'dyeva chief of the Culture Department, freeing from these duties A.A. Karlieva in connection with her transfer to other work. At this, the plenum's work was completed. Yu.A. Tomak, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department, also participated in the work of the plenum.

SHCHERBITSKIY DELIVERS REPORT ON CADRE POLICY

AU050601 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Mar 85 pp 2-3

[Unattributed report on report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 25 March plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- capitalized passages originally published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades: At the center of attention of our party and of all Soviet people, as well as of the world public, there is now an important political event -- the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which was held on 11 March 1985. The Central Committee plenum paid tribute to K.U. Chernenko and his services in high posts in the party and the state.

THE PLENUM UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED COMRADE MIKHAIL SERGEYEVICH GORBACHEV, A PROMINENT AND PRESTIGIOUS PARTY FIGURE AND STATESMAN WHO HAS PASSED THROUGH THE GREAT SCHOOL OF POLITICAL TEMPERING AND WHO IS WELL KNOWN IN OUR COUNTRY AND ABROAD, AS CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The unanimous election of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev as CPSU Central Committee general secretary confirmed once again the monolithic unity and cohesion of our party and its Central Committee and expressed the will of the Communists and all Soviet people. The meetings and gathering held everywhere, as well as the many letters and comments addressed to party bodies, editorial boards of newspapers, television, and radio are evidence that our republic's working people have warmly approved the CPSU Central Committee plenum decision to elect Comrade M.S. Gorbachev as our party's Central Committee general secretary.

To the prolonged applause of the plenum participants, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and all people of the Soviet Ukraine, expressed heartfelt congratulations to Mikhail Sergeyevich on his election to the high post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary and wished him good health, inexhaustible creative energies, and great successes in his multifaceted activity for the benefit of our people and for peace and progress.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, VERY STRONGLY CONFIRMED OUR PARTY'S UNSHAKABLE FAITHFULNESS TO THE CAUSE OF GREAT LENIN, THE CONSISTENCY AND CONTINUITY OF ITS POLITICAL LINE TRACED AT THE 26TH CONGRESS, AND AT THE NOVEMBER 1982 AND SUCCESSIVE PLENUMS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

This line has been expressed in concentrated form in the appeal by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, and in the speeches delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the plenum and the funeral meeting at the Red Square. These documents have concisely and convincingly set forth pressing tasks for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and for consolidating general peace and the security of peoples under the present conditions.

WHAT MATTERS MOST NOW IS TO THOROUGHLY EXPLAIN IN LABOR COLLECTIVES THE PROGRAMMATIC AND PRINCIPLED DIRECTIVES SET FORTH IN COMRADE M.S. GORBACHEV'S SPEECHES, DIRECTIVES THAT HAVE MET WITH NATIONWIDE SUPPORT, AND TO IMPLEMENT THEM IN ROUTINE WORK IN A BUSINESSLIKE AND PERSISTENT WAY.

In the field of DOMESTIC POLICY, we must be even more persistent in switching the economy onto the track of intensive development, we must strive to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to improve the economic mechanism, to strengthen discipline, order, and good organization. We will henceforth also steadily pursue the CPSU-developed social policy enhancing the social justice organically inherent in our system, we will develop Soviet democracy and the entire socialist system of people's self-government. It is also essential in the future to raise the effectiveness of organizational and political work, and to improve the style and methods of party and state leadership.

In the field of FOREIGN POLICY, the party will purposefully and persistently pursue the Leninist line of peace and peaceful coexistence. This consistent, clear, and precise policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state enjoys deep respect on all continents.

The arrival in our country of leaders of all countries of the socialist community, of statesmen and politicians from leading states and many other countries all over the world in connection with K.U. Chernenko's death and their meetings and conversations with M.S. Gorbachev and other leaders reflected the enormous prestige and the constantly growing role of the Soviet Union in the international arena.

The meeting held during those days by the leaders of Warsaw Pact member-countries confirmed that the thorough consolidation of fraternal unity with our closest comrades-in-arms and allies, and enhancing the role and influence of socialism in the world affairs were, one can say, the first commandment for our party and state.

Under the conditions of the international situation that, through the fault of imperialism, has been aggravated to a dangerous limit, the only sensible way out for the opposing forces is to reach agreement on immediately ending the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, on earth, and to prevent it in outer space. These objectives are decisive for the Soviet Union's approach to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. These are precisely the current problems that are now attracting the attention of the world public. We had an opportunity to see this for ourselves during the visit paid by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the United States of America.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy gave a brief account of the results of the visit and of the work carried out by the delegation of Soviet parliamentarians. During meetings and conversations with representatives of the U.S. Administration and Congress and with American public and business circles, the principled position taken by the USSR with regard to Soviet-American relations and key international problems was explained in a well-reasoned way. It was also noted that, in the interest of improving mutual understanding and streamlining cooperation and in the interest of strengthening peace and relations with the United States, including those involving the supreme legislative bodies, the principle of equality and equal security is to be further promoted and strictly observed during the talks.

Taking into account the fact that imperialist circles are striving to gain military superiority over the USSR, he said, our present task is to redouble efforts in labor, to increase the role of each collective and each worker in consolidating the economic and defense potential of our homeland, and to do the utmost to further boost its international prestige. It is also important to further improve the entire propaganda and counterpropaganda work, to make it more forceful and effective, and to cultivate high political vigilance among our people. The tasks confronting us call on all party organizations, from top to bottom, to intensify creative work.

THE COMMUNISTS, it was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, SHOULD IN ALL SECTORS AND EVERYWHERE SET AN EXAMPLE IN DISCHARGING ONE'S CIVIL DUTY AND IN CONSCIENTIOUS WORK FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOCIETY, AND SHOULD EVERYWHERE ENHANCE THE LENINIST STYLE IN WORK. This applies primarily to party cadres, and party and state leaders.

The party has always regarded and continues to regard cadre policy, based on Leninist principles and corresponding to the needs of the times, as a reliable tool in the pursuit of its general line, and as an important factor of political leadership. THE ABILITY TO CONTROL, THE ABILITY TO CORRECTLY DEPLOY PEOPLE, AS IS KNOWN, WAS REGARDED BY V.I. LENIN AS A DECISIVE CONDITION FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE ENTIRE PARTY ACTIVITY IN THE GUIDANCE OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

At present, when new responsible tasks are being settled in all spheres of our society, the problem of providing cadres for these tasks has become particularly important.

At present, when new responsible tasks are being settled in all spheres of our society, the problem of providing cadres for these tasks has become particularly important.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the successive plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and by the directives set forth in the documents of the party's Central Committee, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has invariably paid and continues to pay constant attention to cadre work. Circumstancial analysis shows that party organizations have been improving the selection, distribution, and education of cadres. In this respect, we have good traditions and have accumulated experience which, as is knwon, was positively assessed at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Bearing in mind the fact that the new tasks call for a more thorough approach to the pursuit of cadre policy, and also the fact that in work among cadres there are also weak spots, the Central Committee Politburo has resolved to submit these issues to the plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee for discussion.

Central Committee members and candidate members, as well as Auditing Commission members, actively participated in preparations for the plenum. Many comrades have familiarized themselves with the state of work among cadres directly in party organization and have made a number of proposals. They all have been generalized. Some proposals were used in drafting documents for the plenum, and the others will be taken into account by the Central Committee and local party bodies in their practical work.

I -- RAISING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CADRES FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF TASKS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Comrades, the composition of functionaries employed in party and administrative bodies, of enterprise leaders in the leading branches of industry and construction, at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in ideological institutions, of workers recommend as a reserve for promotion, as well as measures for tightening control over lagging sectors are each year being analyzed in detail in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. When any question is examined, what matters most is how the cadres are distributed in this or that sector, what their attitude is to the matter at hand, and whether they are fully able to accomplish the tasks set for them.

After the 26th Congresses of the CPSU and the Ukrainian Communist Party, work among cadres was repeatedly discussed by the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. Conferences being held in the Central Committee with obkom secretaries, oblispolkom leaders, ministerial and departmental leaders pay great attention to improvements in the distribution of cadres and to increasing their responsibility for the sectors in their charge.

Great importance is being attached to the consolidation of the CADRE POTENTIAL. In the last 4 years alone, the republic's higher educational establishments supplied the national economy with 600,000 graduates, and secondary specialized establishments with 939,000. In the Ukrainian SSR, there are at preset 6.2 million specialists, including 2.6 million with higher education, which is significantly more than in 1980. One in three of these specialists is either a full member or candidate member of the party. The number of scientific workers has substantially increased also.

After the 26th party congress, more than 3,000 graduates from the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee and the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee have been sent to work in party committees, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol bodies.

All this makes it possible, year in and year out, to improve the qualitative composition of leading cadres. At present, all obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries and section chiefs, all oblispolkom chairmen and their deputies, and all gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen in the republic have higher education. About 50 percent of obkom secretaries and section chiefs and 66 percent of raykom and gorkom first secretaries have a party political education. Some 70 percent of secretaries in the republic's basic party organizations and nearly 90 percent of executive committee chairmen in the rural and settlement soviets of people's deputies possess higher education. The number of specialists among trade union and Komsomol functionaries has increased. Some 98 percent of enterprise leaders in the leading industrial branches, 97 percent of sovkhoz directors, and 86 percent of kolkhoz chairmen possess higher education and are specialists.

It is to be noted that most leading functionaries began their careers as workers or kolkhoz peasants. The number of women in leading posts has increased somewhat. The fact that the composition of leading cadres on the whole reflects the nationality composition of the republic's population is also important.

In most sectors, experienced workers have been rationally mixed with the young ones, and the necessary stability of cadres has been ensured. At the same time, the natural process of their renewal is constantly taking place.

Party committees are more thorough and exacting in examining and assessing the businesslike and ideological-moral qualities of workers proposed for promotion, they take fuller account of the opinions of basic party organizations and labor collectives, more effectively control the activity of cadres, and give them more assistance in practical work.

The clear-cut and uncompromising position taken by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with regard to any breaches and abuses and the tightened control over the observation of the CPSU Central Committee requirements concerning these questions have been of great importance for the correct education of cadres, for consolidating discipline at all levels, and for creating everywhere a sound moral and psychological atmosphere.

I think, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that there is every ground to say: THE MEASURES CONSISTENTLY TAKEN BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TO IMPROVE THE TRAINING OF CADRES, TO CULTIVATE AMONG THEM A CREATIVE APPROACH TOWARD THE MATTER AT HAND, AS WELL AS THE ABILITY TO FIND AND UTILIZE RESERVES AND TO ATTAIN HIGH FINAL RESULTS HAVE UNDOUBTEDLY HELPED TO RAISE THE STANDARDS OF CONTROL OVER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROCESSES, AND ATTAIN CHANGES FOR THE BETTER IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

In the last 2 years, the PACE OF THE REPUBLIC'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT HAS ACCELERATED, and the situation improved in many sectors. As a result of this, we have not only succeeded in overcoming the lag incurred previously in a number of indexes, but in the 4 years we have also increased the national income and the productivity of communal labor, and have reduced material consumption at higher rates than those provided under the 5-year plan. Measures taken to tighten links between science and production and to accelerate scientific-technical progress in the national economy have significantly contributed toward this.

On the basis of the growing economic potential and effectiveness of communal production, consistent measures are being taken to raise the LIVING STANDARDS of the working people.

AN IMPORTANT TASK FACING US NOW IS TO CONSOLIDATE THE ATTAINED POSITIVE CHANGES, TO FURTHER ACCELERATE THE INTENSIFICATION OF COMMUNAL PRODUCTION, AND RAISE ITS EFFECTIVENESS.

Unfortunately, some of our cadres have proved to be poorly prepared for settling qualitatively new tasks. They continue to use obsolete methods in their work, fail to take account of longer terms, and run the business as if they had everything -- labor and energy resources, raw and other materials -- in excess. The fact that many enterprises do not make full use of existing reserves and fall short of targets for saving resources is evidence of this.

Year in and year out, we are falling short of some targets provided under the state plan for adopting new equipment. The share of workers engaged in manual labor is still shrinking too slowly, and at the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification the share of manual labor has even increased in the current 5-year period.

Production is being poorly intensified in the system of the Ukrainian Ministry of Light Industry in which, in the last 15 years, the resource-worker factor [fondovooruzhennost] increased significantly more than labor productivity, while returns from allocations and profitability shrunk. Shortcomings in the work of the ministry have been noted repeatedly but, as the saying goes, the cart has not moved even an inch farther. Comrade N.F. Kulinich, the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department in the Central Committee, and the Ukrainian Gosplan should take a closer look at the situation in this branch and should help put the things in proper order.

In 1984, many collectives -- particularly in the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy, and the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, as well as in Volyn, Kirovograd, Odessa and Chernigov Oblasts -- fell short of the targets for raising labor productivity.

These as well as other shortcomings very frequently result from sheer inefficiency, lack of discipline, or from an indifferent and formal attitude toward the matter at hand. Some economic leaders have gotten used to such a situation, and work without initiative and effort.

We also have economic leaders whose enviable persistence in trying to obtain additional personnel -- disregarding the fact that there are no labor resources available in the republic -- would be better applied in ensuring that labor productivity and returns from allocations increase. Strangely enough, they frequently find support for their demands on the part of ministerial leaders at both the republic and the union level. In addition, the position taken on this matter by some oblispolkoms happens to be unprincipled.

Certainly, the search for new technical and organizational solutions frequently entails the scrapping of existing stereotypes and sometimes even some risk. But this has to be accepted. People have to be taught and assisted.

As is known, in recent times a great deal has also been done in the republic to foster contract discipline. Nonetheless, many enterprises -- particularly in the system of the Ukrainian Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, of Local Industry, as well as in Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, and Zaporozhye Oblasts -- are late in fulfilling the plan for supplying production.

The Ukrainian Communist Party and Council of Ministers have already called the attention of the board of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and of Comrade I.I. Grunyanskiy personally to the low standards of contract discipline. However, the ministry has failed to draw due conclusions from this. In 1984, customers received significantly less production than provided for in the contracts, although generous bonuses were paid to the workers of the apparatus and of enterprises. Only in compliance with the Central Committee order did the ministry's party committee and board severely punish the culprits, including Comrades P.P. Durdinets and Ye.M. Kustovskiy, deputy ministers.

We still have not gotten rid of the practice of tailoring plans and assuming pledges which are too low. More resolute measures should also be taken to eradicate a phenomenon as shameful as book doctoring.

The Central Committee Secretariat has examined the infringements committed during the commissioning of houses and facilities for sociocultural purposes in Zaporozhye, Poltava, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts, as well as other cases of eyewash. This examination shows that such cases are possible wherever leading functionaries lose the feeling of responsibility and party committees prove to be lenient and unprincipled.

I would like to particularly emphasize, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that THE ABILITY TO ENSURE THE ABSOLUTE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE SET TASKS SHOULD BE AN IMPORTANT CRITERION IN EVALUATING CADRES. In connection with this, it is to be noted that the work performed from January to March 1985 showed that leaders of some ministries and departments and of enterprises and organizations lacked efficiency, initiative, and the ability to organize matters in the right way under the complex conditions. This precisely explains why the work of some national economic branches deteriorated in the first quarter. Rates dropped and targets for increasing marketable production were underfulfilled. The plan for production marketing was underfulfilled, and the number of lagging enterprises rose.

Particularly disturbing now are the performance of FERROUS METALLURGICAL AND RAILROAD TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES, the situation in MILK PRODUCTION, and the fulfillment of the plan for COMMODITY TURNOVER.

As a result of omissions in the organization of production, relaxed technological discipline, and unsatisfactory preparation for the winter season, and as a result of an unbalanced plan for raw materials and fuel, a shortfall has occurred in the production of pig iron, steel, and rolled stock. Comrade D.P. Galkin, the minister, should tell the plenum why such a situation emerged in the branch and what real measures will be taken by the ministry to ensure that the enterprises work steadily. Comrades B.V. Kachura, N.F. Nikolayev, V.A. Masol, and M.G. Perepadya are expected to examine these measures, to give the necessary assistance, and make proposals with regard to the responsibility of the leaders who made miscalculations and caused imbalances.

Leaders of some railroads -- above all the Donetsk railroad (Comrade A.M. Kozhushko) and the Dnepr railroad (Comrade A.A. Alimov) -- manifested carelessness in preparing marshalling yards, locomotive depots, and railroad divisions for the winter season. The situation was aggravated by the fact that a number of enterprises, particularly coke and chemical plants, were late in unloading cars.

At the present time, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, the work of transport has somewhat stabilized, but the situation still continues to be serious. We should warn railroad chiefs, ministerial and enterprise leaders that when they fail to take necessary measures to ensure that all transport links work accurately and regularly, conclusions will have to be drawn with regard to them.

The CPSU Central Committee noted the unsatisfactory development in cattle wintering in a number of the republic's oblasts. As a result of this development, milk purchases have dropped in the current quarter by one percent. In Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, and Kherson Oblasts this drop amounted to 6-11 percent. Milk sales to the state have also shrunk in Ivano-Frankovsk, Ternopol, Khmelnitskiy, and Chernigov Oblasts which have sufficient feed stocks. In a number of oblasts, total milk output is low and milk purchases among the population have been allowed to drift.

The checks carried out in Kherson, Poltava, Donetsk, and Kharkov Oblasts have shown that many farms were giving livestock unprepared feed, including grain forage. In individual rayons, many feed shops were standing idle. Very frequently, no necessary living conditions have been provided for stockbreeders, and no proper care was given to improve trade, medical, and cultural services for them.

All this is evidence that in a number of oblasts and rayons no due conclusions have been drawn from the CPSU Central Committee requirements concerning the organization of cattle wintering. Cost accountancy and collective contracting are being insufficiently adopted in stockbreeding, above all in dairy farming. Competitions among stockbreeders are frequently organized in a formal manner. Some party, administrative, and economic leaders only seldom visit stockbreeding farms and the armchair style of leadership still prevails here and there.

The Politburo considers that obkom secretaries -- above all Comrades B.T. Goncharenko, A.N. Girenko, M.N. Vsevolozhskiy, A.I. Korniyenko, L.L. Krivoruchko, and L.I. Palazhchenko -- should give the Central Committee an explanation and should disclose what they are doing to overcome the lag as soon as possible.

THE SITUATION REQUIRES THAT THE RESULTS OF WORK PERFORMED BY BRANCHES IN THE FIRST QUARTER BE THOROUGHLY SCRUTINIZED EVERYWHERE AND THAT REAL MEASURES BE TAKEN BY EACH COLLECTIVE TO IMPROVE ALL WORK INDEXES.

Those bearing direct responsibility for both this work and the situation in branches are primarily ministerial and departmental leaders. At the same time, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, Central Committee secretaries and department chiefs should also more thoroughly investigate the situation and should display more initiative and persistence in work. They should increase demands upon cadres and should persistently strive for precise and efficient work in every sector.

Keeping in mind the new tasks, the Central Committee Secretariat and departments, local party committees, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and ministerial and departmental leaders must once again closely analyze the composition of leading cadres and must determine what sectors are to be reinforced and by whom, and who has to be assisted and how. WHAT MATTERS IN THIS RESPECT IS TO PROCEED FROM THE POINT THAT A FEELING FOR EVERYTHING NEW, THE ABILITY TO THINK COMPETENTLY IN ECONOMIC TERMS, AND TO BE IN STEP WITH SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS SHOULD MORE THAN EVER NOW BE INHERENT IN LEADERS.

Serious improvements are also needed in the organization of the TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIALISTS. We have to speak about this because, although the number of specialists in the national economy is constantly growing, the quality of their training is not always up to present requirements.

It is also to be pointed out, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that in connection with the recent development of automated control systems, robot equipment, and flexible automated production units, we are experiencing a shortage of appropriate specialists. There is also a need to train more specialists for economic and accountancy services. All these tasks should be better settled by higher and secondary specialized schools.

Particular attention should also be paid to cadre training for scientific branches envisaging future development, because quite a few unsettled problems there also involve this field. In particular, this applies to molecular biology, genetics, and others among the newest sectors of scientific development. This problem undoubtedly deserves the attention of both scientific and planning bodies.

We also have to touch upon the following question, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said. In repeated cases, specialists with higher and secondary specialized education have been doing jobs in which their training is unnecessary. Some specialists are manning workplaces at which special education is optional. The question arises: Do we need to train a specialist for several years in a higher educational institution and spend enormous sums for this purpose just in order to employ him as an unskilled laborer?

Things have to be set right. During preparations for the plenum, Central Committee members stated the need to ensure an optimal ratio of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education in the national economy, to significantly improve the quality of their training through correspondence and evening classes, and to apply to them the general principles of planned distribution. Suggestions have also been made to organize additional special-purpose training for higher school graduates with organizational abilities.

The Central Committee has obligated the Ukrainian Gosplan and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education along with the other ministries and departments concerned to take a careful look at the training and employment of specialists and make the necessary amendments in the curricula of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, while keeping an eye on scientifically substantiated forecasts for the development of communal production, science, and culture.

Under present conditions, it is highly important to PERFECT AND IMPROVE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF CADRES. The point is to cultivate among them a striving for creative search, socialist enterprise, and the ability to successfully run business under conditions of production intensification.

To accomplish this task there is a developed network of courses, departments, and branch institutes for retraining cadres. The CPSU Central Committee has found it necessary to take practical steps aimed at raising the effectiveness of this system. Decisions have already been adopted with regard to cadres employed in the agro-industrial complex.

Ministries, departments, and branch departments in the Central Committee must tighten control over the performance of the cadre retraining system, must profoundly examine its substance, must raise its prestige and effectiveness, and must thoroughly investigate the training process. The following facts attest to the great need for this: In the past 4 years, the republic's courses to train leading cadres for kolkhozes and sovkhozes had more than 2,000 students, but only 388 of them were appointed as leaders of agricultural enterprises, although more than 4,000 posts of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors changed hands in the same time.

Some Central Committee members have suggested supplementing the existing branch system for retraining cadres with a territorial one, making it possible to better study advanced control and management practices. The experience accumulated in Kiev City, Kharkov, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, and other oblasts, as well as the work of the republic's Institute for National Economic Management have supplied many arguments in support for this proposal. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium is expected to examine this proposal.

In order to help cadres learn modern management methods, more active use is to be made of schools for party and economic aktivs, scientific-practical conferences, and other forms which have proved to be useful. Steps are also to be taken to further improve the system of economic education which is now training more than 6.5 million working people. Particular attention has to be paid to scrutinizing the results of the economic experiment which in our republic has encompassed more than 600 enterprises and associations under 12 ministries.

Serious improvements are needed in the generalization and spreading of ADVANCED EXPERIENCE. What matters is not simply to recount the achievements scored by front-ranking workers, but to graphically show in detail what methods they have used to attain the high results.

This should be the objective of the appropriate services in ministries and departments, in the press, television and radio, in the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Scientific-Technical Information, technical and economic investigations under the Ukrainian Gosplan, in the Exhibition of Ukrainian National Economic Achievements, in houses and centers for scientific-technical propaganda, branch libraries, and continuous exhibitions.

A great deal is being done in the republic to complete the 1985 plans. IN PREPARING FOR THE 27TH PARTY CONGRESS, THE UKRAINE'S WORKING PEOPLE HAVE ASSUMED HIGH SOCIALIST PLEDGES. FOR THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATION AND ALL OUR CADRES, IT IS A MATTER OF HONOR TO FULFILL THEM.

This applies above all to members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and leaders of the republic-level bodies. They should display more initiative, persistency, and exactingness in attaining the party-set goals, and should be always aware of their personal responsibility for the matter at hand and for discharging their party duty.

II -- PAYING UNREMITTING ATTENTION TO THE EDUCATION AND IDEOLOGICAL-MORAL TEMPERING OF CADRES

Comrades, our party attaches great importance to the ideological tempering of cadres, to the shaping among them of a high political culture, profound internationalist convictions, and communist ethics. The CPSU Central Committee has constantly called attention to the point that, in evaluating the maturity of leaders, it was necessary to consider above all how profoundly they understand the tasks set and how they are able to accomplish them to work among people to convey their ideological conviction to them, and to consistently observe the principles of the Leninist nationality policy.

The party expects leading cadres always and everywhere to regard state, nationwide interests as supreme and to resolutely nip in the bud manifestations of departmental narrow-mindedness and parochialism.

"WE WILL," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said, "SUPPORT BY ALL MEANS, ENCOURAGE, AND COMMEND THOSE WHO NOT BY WORDS, BUT BY DEEDS AND PRACTICAL RESULTS MANIFEST THEIR HONEST AND CONSCIENTIOUS ATTITUDE TO THE PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC DUTY. WE WILL STRUGGLE AGAINST OSTENTATION AND IDLE TALK, AGAINST ARROGANCE AND IRRESPONSIBILITY, AND AGAINST EVERYTHING THAT CONTRADICTS THE SOCIALIST NORMS OF LIFE."

We have every reason to say, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, that the overwhelming majority of our cadres justify with credit the confidence of the party and the people, and enjoy deserved prestige and respect among the working people.

Nonetheless, we still have functionaries who are unconcerned about their ideological and business growth, and who either feel no internal need for or who lose interest in contacts with people. As a result of this, they lose their prospects in work, their objectivity in evaluating the state of affairs, and sensitiveness in reacting to shortcomings. Moreover, some of them embark upon the path of abuse, greed, and excessive economic accumulation [obrastaniye].

The Central Committee members are aware of the severe measures applied to those who abused their official status for profit: They have been dismissed from their posts and punished, and those who encroached upon the law have been expelled from the party and subjected to criminal proceedings.

This is also the way the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee will act in the future. It would be wrong to overlook the danger of consumerlike attitudes and greed manifested by individual functionaries. After all, even individual cases of abuse, particularly in the allotment of dwellings, the construction of country houses and garages, and in the acquisition of goods in short supply negatively affect the prestige of party, administrative, and economic functionaries, as well as the moral and psychological atmosphere in collectives. And this is likely to occur wherever an atmosphere of complacency, a lack of control, and boot-licking emerges.

The shameful practice, which still occurs here and there, of releasing functionaries who have ruined an enterprise or otherwise disgraced themselves "at their own request" or "in connection with their transfer to another job" is very harmful to the education of cadres. This practice is all the more harmful when those disgraced change to other leading jobs. Decisions on the punishment or dismissal of functionaries are sometimes hushed up, and this gives food for various conjectures and philistine rumors.

The Central Committee has already called attention to the inadmissibility of such practices. However, individual party committees still prove to be irresolute, passive, and sometimes even unprincipled when they need to call to account those who break the norms of socialist coexistence and fail to justify the confidence placed in them. Measures are frequently taken only upon the intervention of superior bodies.

The fact that LEADERS OF SOME MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS ARE INSUFFICIENTLY ACTIVE IN FOSTERING DISCIPLINE AND ERADICATING NEGATIVE PHENOMENA also arouses concern. Cases of embezzlement occur in the system of the Ukrainian Ministry of Light Industry. No due order has been introduced in the safekeeping of socialist property at a number of meat and dairy enterprises, trade organizations, consumer societies, and service establishments. Cases of extortion and bribery have been revealed at some health service establishments, as well as in individual higher educational institutions.

The Central Committee warns and orders Comrades O. Ya. Kasyanenko, V.K. Solomakha, V.I. Slinchenko, V.G. Starunskiy, S.V. Litvinenko, A.Ye. Romanenko, and V.D. Parkhomenko to take necessary practical measures and put things in proper order in the organizations under their jurisdiction.

The Central Committee Politburo also considers that more activity in eradicating these negative phenomena should be displayed by Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen (Comrades Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, M.A. Orlik, and S.I. Gurenko). There must be no relaxation at any level; not even one single deviation from the norms of party ethics and from the orders established in our party and state must be overlooked and left without opportune and sharp reaction.

It is highly important that the activity of each functionary be regularly and systematically analyzed and evaluated in adherence to principle. The fact that individual functionaries or organizations for many years evade control, give no accounts to superior bodies, and prove to be actually free from control and criticism, must not be considered as right.

Of course, exactingness in work has nothing to do with unrestrainedness and rudeness. It must invariably be combined with tactfulness and respect for man.

We must proceed from the point that the leader's ethics is also, let me put it this way, a political category. After all, sometimes upset emotions, even a hasty word, a wrong decision, or the tactless handling of a letter or application may not only deeply and undeservedly hurt a person, but also bring about an undesired situation in the collective. This is why it is so important to create everywhere a situation in which every leader does not only feel constant control by and responsibility to his superior, but also control by and responsibility to his subordinates, the collective. We must be consistent in complying with the CPSU Central Committee directives on raising the role of basic party organizations in the examination of offenses committed by communist leaders.

It is essential to further improve the practice of having the leaders render accounts to party bodies and basic party organizations, of holding conversations with them, and of stimulating their self-education and professional growth. It is also necessary to pay more attention to references, which must be objective, not formal, so that one can see a concrete person behind them with his or her strong and weak spots.

The suggestions to make wider use of certifying leading cadres and specialists, including workers in the management apparatus also deserve support.

In the opinion of party aktivs, it is very useful to discuss the style of leaders' work at the sessions of obkom, gorkom, and raykom bureaus, when opinions are being exchanged in a frank and comradely, but at the same time exacting, way.

In connection with this, it is to be emphasized that both first secretaries and other bureau members, as well as the party committee as a whole bear responsibility for settling cadre problems. This is why we must regard as censurable the practice of those members of the bureau or other collegial bodies who are perfectly aware of misbehavior committed by individual leading workers, but keep quiet and pretend not to see anything.

The Politburo considers it expedient to invite obkom secretaries and section chiefs to the Central Committee to more frequently give account of the state of work among cadres and their reserves. The Central Committee Secretariat listened to a report delivered by Comrade A.I. Kovinko, Poltava Obkom second secretary, and seriously reprimanded him for the shortcomings incurred in settling a number of cadre problems.

THE EDUCATION OF CADRES IS PAINSTAKING AND ROUTINE WORK. IN THIS FIELD, IT IS INADMISSIBLE TO WORK IN SPURTS, TO RUN BUSINESS BY MEANS OF ORDERS AND DECREES, TO DISTRIBUTE PUNISHMENTS AND WARNINGS ON ANY OCCASION, AND TO CARRY OUT MASS RESHUFFLES OF CADRES -- WHICH, UNFORTUNATELY, IS FREQUENTLY THE CASE.

In this connection, the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry was criticized for having inflicted penalties on most directors general of production associations. Many mine directors and association leaders were each reprimanded several times, but the situation in many mines has not improved. One can hardly find a term for it more suitable than a formal, bureaucratic attitude to the matter at hand.

There is a great instability of cadres, particularly mid-level leaders and foremen, in ferrous metallurgy, construction, at many machine building plants, and in agricultural production. An end must be put to this bad practice. It is essential that work with those people be systematic and better.

Of course, in the education of cadres one can hardly overestimate the role of CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM. Indeed, this is a whetstone to sharpen the maturity of the leader and to test his party spirit and moral tempering.

It is very bad when the wounded self-respect of a leader sometimes proves to be above awareness of party and official duty, or when a functionary suffering from excessive conceit or arrogance gives way to ambitions, overestimates his services and possibilities, indulges in self-admiration, embellishes the state of affairs, tolerates obsequiousness and boot-licking, immediately rejects fair remarks or even takes vengeance for them. What is needed in such cases are the strictest measures of party influence.

It is no secret, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, that party committee plenums, party meetings, and sessions of soviets and of ministerial and departmental boards are not always notable for due standards of criticism. What also leaves much to be desired are the standards, and particularly the substance, of criticism published in a number of press organs, including the oblast newspapers VILNA UKRAINA (Lvov), CHERVONYY PRAPOR (Rovno), and LENINSKA PRAVDA (Sumy).

It is only self-evident that the suppression of criticism and reprisals for it should be curbed in the most resolute manner. Unfortunately, such cases still occur.

At the same time, one must not forget that criticism is a sharp weapon. And it must be handled skillfully. Authentic Bolshevik criticism has nothing to do with labeling, personal attacks, peremptory shouting, or a rude reprimand. While providing conditions for sound and constructive criticism, it is necessary, at the same time, to nip in the bud attempts by malignant and anonymous people to besmirch honest functionaries dedicated to the cause.

Our cadres who have passed through the furnace of war, who bore on their shoulders the entire burden of the restoring period, and who are still toiling for the benefit of the homeland or are enjoying a well-deserved rest, should be treated with particular respect and solicitude.

Certainly, IN THE ENTIRE WORK AMONG CADRES WE MUST PROCEED FROM THE POINT THAT THE ONLY CORRECT LINE IN THIS RESPECT IS THE PRINCIPLED ONE. THIS IS WHAT V.I. LENIN TAUGHT US. We must pursue this line with all forces and means, because this is the right way to success.

III -- IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF WORK AMONG CADRES

Comrades, life is evidence that WORK AMONG CADRES IS ONLY EFFECTIVE WHEN IT IS SYSTEMIC, WELL CONSIDERED, AND CALCULATED ON THE LONGER TERM. In recent years, a great deal has been done in the republic for this purpose. Particularly deserving of attention is the practice of compiling long-term comprehensive plans for preparing cadres, for their training and education. The Central Committee Politburo considers that such plans should also be worked out for branches, oblasts, cities, rayons, and labor collectives in the 12th 5-year period.

The system of work among cadres, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on, has been well organized in the Donetsk City Party Organization, the Tarashchanskiy Rayon Party Organization in Kiev Oblast, the Nikopolskiy Rayon Party Organization in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, the Pervomayskiy Rayon Party Organization in Kharkov Oblast, and the Zhovtnevyy Rayon Party Organization in Kiev City.

In this respect, one can also learn a great deal at the S.P. Korolev and the Lathe Building Production Associations in Kiev City, at the "Donetskugol" and the "Yuzhmash" Production Associations in Dnepropetrovsk City, the "Zaporozhtransformator" Production Association in Zaporozhye, the "Khimprom" Production Association in Sumy City, the "Prikarpatles" Production Associations in the Black Sea Shipbuilding Plant, the 22d CPSU Congress Kolkhoz in Bershadskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast, and in many other collectives.

Unfortunately, in work among cadres there are also quite a few shortcomings. In particular, a clear-cut system for this work is nonexistent in the obkom, and a number of gorkoms and raykoms in the Crimean Oblast, and the lack of self-criticism on the part of the Crimean Obkom in assessing the situation has brought about serious shortcomings in promoting cadres.

A COLLECTIVE ATTITUDE is an absolutely essential condition for settling cadre problems in the right way. This is well known. However, collectivism occasionally happens to be observed in form rather than in substance. This is exactly what happened in Ternopol Oblast where gross breaches of party principles for cadre policy were previously permitted. In the past, exactingness to cadres in Chernigov Oblast was also reduced, and a lack of adherence to principles was frequently manifested in the evaluation of their work. And in this respect some members of the obkom bureau failed to rise to the occasion.

It is to be pointed out that these shortcomings could have been eliminated or -- this is the main thing -- could even have been prevented if the Central Committee departments, and mainly the Organizational Party Work Department, were better acquainted with the situation in the field and if they displayed more initiative in presenting these questions to the Central Committee.

Ministerial and departmental leaders are insufficiently engaged in the problems of selection, distribution, and education of cadres, and frequently they shift this work entirely to the appropriate services. Furthermore, some deputy ministers in charge of cadres do not fully cope with their obligations. As a result of this, for example, a significant part of the apparatus of the Ukrainian Ministries of the Food Industry, of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and of Agriculture lacks production experience.

Serious improvements are also needed in the work of CADRE SERVICES both in republic-level organizations and in the field. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium must also examine proposals made by Central Committee members with regard to the organization of training and improving the qualifications of workers in these services.

IN WORK AMONG CADRES, THE MAIN PRINCIPLE IS TO FIND AND SELECT TALENTED AND PROMISING ORGANIZERS, TO PREPARE RELIABLE RESERVES IN A WELL-CONSIDERED MANNER, AND TO STUDY THE QUALITIES OF PEOPLE IN PRACTICAL DEEDS.

Our possibilities in this respect are great. Nonetheless, significant difficulties frequently emerge in the selection of leaders for these or those sectors, and errors occasionally occur in promotions. In most cases, this is explainable by people's lack of knowledge. After all, it is not so difficult to relieve a weak worker, but it is much more difficult to propose another person in his place and to be confident that the latter will improve things and will run them in a way required by present-day life.

Analysis shows that work standards among reserves are appropriate wherever the first leader always keeps in mind his obligation to constantly seek out promising people, and raise them carefully.

Comrade Vladimir Fedorovich Karpov spent nearly 20 years running the heavy machine building plant (presently association) in Zhdanov. He has educated many skilled production organizers. Karpov's collective has produced I.N. Sukhov, director of the Voroshilovgrad Diesel Locomotive Production Association; Comrade V.A. Astakhov, director of the "Energomashspetsstal" Production Association in Kramatorsk; Comrade V.A. Aleksandrov, deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building; and other comrades. And when Comrade V.F. Karpov was about to retire, there was no problem about who should have been proposed for the post of general director. This was Comrade I.D. Nagayevskiy, at that time chief engineer at the association, who successfully copes with the job even now.

One can also refer to the example of the Kharkov Tractor Plant, which has provided the tempering for many prominent leaders and party and administrative functionaries. Interesting experience in work among reserves has also been accumulated at the "Mikropribor" Production Association in Lvov, the "Azot" Production Association in Novokramatorsk, and in other collectives.

However, work to shape and prepare cadres is still frequently being carried out in a formal way, and in essence it is being reduced to compiling lists. For example, the share of workers promoted to nomenclature posts from the reserves in the Ukrainian Ministry of Local Industry amounts to one-third, and in the Ministry of the Coal Industry to less than one-half. This work is also being poorly conducted in the Ukrainian Ministries of Installation and Special Construction Work, of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and of Health.

It is appropriate to note here at the plenum that some obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, and department leaders also attend insufficiently to the education of adequate replacements.

In improving work among reserves, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS TO BE PAID TO THE PROMOTION OF TALENTED AND PROMISING YOUNG WORKERS TO LEADING POSTS. In this field, there are sometimes displays of unfounded timidity. It has been noted, in particular, that there were too few young workers among raykom and gorkom secretaries -- particularly first secretaries -- in Dnepropetrovsk, the Crimean, Lvov, Rovno, and Kharkov Oblasts. Here and there the ranks of promising young workers are also thin in the posts of party committee secretaries and executive committee deputy chairmen, although logically it is precisely they should make up the direct reserve for promotion.

These problems are also highly topical in many national economic branches and scientific institutions, including a number of institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

We should also carefully watch that the intake of fresh Komsomol blood to party jobs does not diminish. In this connection, it is disturbing that some Komsomol cadres lack experience in vocational work. In a number of oblasts, the fluctuation of Komsomol functionaries is still too great.

In the field there is unfounded timidity in promoting WOMEN. And although in this respect there are some changes for the better, the promotion of women to leading jobs still remains a weak spot in work among cadres.

Of course, the stability of cadres is highly important. But it must not lead us to complete cadre immobility and even more so to stagnation in work. It is expedient to transfer functionaries who have been working in the same post for a long time to other sectors, including to equivalent jobs. Thre is also no need to dramatize or regard as an insult a well-substantiated transfer to a less busy sector.

THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF CADRE WORK IS CALLED UPON TO HELP CADRES DEVELOP, EXPAND THEIR POLITICAL AND BUSINESS HORIZONS, AND CONSTANTLY IMPROVE IN THE DIFFICULT ART OF GUIDING PEOPLES. There are not trifles in this respect. Thus, even an experienced person -- and more so a young worker -- needs opportune assistance or, if you want, comradely sympathy and support, particularly at a difficult moment. A circumstantial conversation when they are being promoted, a pointed briefing, well-considered organization of work during probation, and friendly advice on the part of senior colleagues -- all this is useful. Time must not be spared for this purpose -- the efforts will produce a hundredfold return.

I think, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, all will agree that precisely this attitude to work is what we frequently need. In this connection, we sharply criticized N.G. Zinchenko, Stanichno-Luganskiy Raykom first secretary and formerly director of the vegetable and dairy sovkhoz trust, for a worthless work style. In 3 years of virtually unchecked activity in the post of first secretary, he replaced practically all workers in the raykom apparatus, most raykom-level leaders, farm managers, and chief specialists, which was justified by the need to "consolidate relaxed discipline." Nonetheless, functionaries in the rayon were not always selected out of businesslike considerations. Raykom leaders not only failed to stop offenses, but also occasionally encouraged kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors to practice book doctoring and disregard contractual obligations.

The example quoted above proves once again that no "hard hand" is capable of replacing a sober and reasonable head.

And here is another conclusion. It is important to promote to party bodies -- particularly as party committee secretaries -- Communists who are experienced in both guiding work within certain specialities and in political activity.

Work AMONG WORKERS OF THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT also needs intent attention. Taking trouble to engage in this field people capable of working creatively and firmly rebuffing hostile ideology, we must improve the organization of training for those people and must thoroughly brief them on all topical questions concerning domestic and foreign policy.

The aggravated ideological struggle calls on all cadres, and particularly on ideological workers, to nip in the bud -- on time and in an uncompromising way -- any deviations from the class criteria in evaluating historical events and phenomena, as well as in evaluating the present reality. There can be no hesitations or concessions whatsoever.

In recent times, we have significantly reinforced LAW AND ORDER ORGANS with cadres. After the 26th party congress, the number of Communists in organs significantly increased. The formation of political sections has helped improve educational work and increase the influence of party organizations on the work of internal affairs organs. It is necessary to take further pains to ensure that the defense of socialist legality and public order is only entrusted to ideologically and morally blameless and highly qualified people.

This report, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on, has only touched upon the basic aspects of work among cadres, mainly among the leading ones. Of course, we also must persistently improve the training of workers qualified in mass vocations with an eye to the need for them in the national economy, and in this field we must raise the role of the vocational and technical education system.

The Ukrainian Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee were right to put on the agenda of their recent joint plenum the problems of preparing worthy replacements for the workers class and the kolkhoz peasantry. While implementing the school reform, we must improve the work tempering and professional orientation of pupils.

We must intensify our work to reinforce with specialists the mid-level leadership at enterprises, projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as in the services sector. Unfortunately, some oblasts have relaxed their attention to these questions.

Taking into account the great role played by production brigades, particularly those operating on cost accountancy, party committees, basic party organizations, economic bodies, ministries and departments must be more purposeful in selecting brigade leaders and in organizing their training.

In order to further improve work among cadres, it is important to deepen the scientific base of this work, to ensure that cadres and their reserves are prepared systematically, and to promote democratic principles. It is also necessary to ensure the more thorough analysis and treatment of interbranch and the most general problems concerning the pursuit of cadre policy.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat is now drafting concrete measures and proposals with regard to these problems. Of course, it will also take into consideration the ideas of Central Committee members.

In conclusion, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

The party has always considered and considers cadres to be its most valuable wealth, its authentic gold reserve. Leaders bear enormous political responsibility for implementing party plans, decisions, and directives.

In combining confidence in and respect for cadre with the high demands on them, the CPSU provides favorable conditions for the all-around development of their creative abilities and for the successful performance of their obligations.

We are confident that the republic's leading cadres and all Communists will make adequate efforts to justify with credit the people's confidence and to give a worthy welcome to our Leninist party's 27th congress.

ALLOW ME TO ASSURE THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE THAT, IN IMPLEMENTING THE DIRECTIVES OF THE MARCH 1985 PLENUM OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY WILL SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE WORK AMONG CADRES, AND IT WILL ALWAYS BE A RELIABLE SUPPORT FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN THE PURSUIT OF THE LENINIST GENERAL LINE.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy delivered a concluding speech.

AN IMPORTANT RESULT OF THE DISCUSSION THAT TOOK PLACE AT THE PRESENT PLENUM, A RESULT OF PRINCIPLED IMPORTANCE, he said, LIES IN THE UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR THE PRINCIPLED DIRECTIVES INVOLVING THE BASIC ISSUES OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY, DIRECTIVES SET FORTH IN MIKHAIL SERGEYEVICH GORBACHEV'S SPEECHES. The plenum discussed in a business-like manner the situation of work among cadres in the republic's party organization, and defined concrete measures for its further improvement.

Both the report and the speeches make it evident that the work to be implemented is great. The report and the speeches have revealed serious shortcomings in a number of sectors.

We hope, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, that all comrades concerned will do their utmost to put their affairs in order in the immediate future. When those mentioned today -- and also other leaders -- are well educated in the party spirit, when they are familiar with the matter at hand and concerned over it, without fail they will have sufficient organizational abilities, initiative, and persistency in work, then they will justify the confidence placed in them.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy expressed firm confidence that the republic's party organizations will be consistent in implementing the Leninist principles of cadre policy and the CPSU Central Committee directives, and this will help successfully accomplish the tasks confronting the republic.

EARTH TREMOR REPORTED IN YEREVAN 6 APRIL

LD071038 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Yerevan April 7 TASS -- Seismological stations in Armenia (Transcaucasus) registered an earth tremor Saturday [6 April] at 19 hours 15 minutes Moscow time. The quake measured 3.7 on the Richter scale in the epicentre 15 kilometres south of Yerevan. No casualties and destruction were reported.

BRIEFS

MOSCOW GORKOM SECRETARY HONORED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Albert Mikhaylovich Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for his many years of fruitful work in party bodies and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Apr 85 LD]

CORRUPTION TRIALS END -- A TASS report says trials have ended in the southern cities of Odessa, Nikolayev, and Kirovograd of higher school officials charged with taking bribes. In 1981, 1982, and 1983 the group was paid off to help young people of inadequate educational standards enroll at higher schools. The applicants would have failed to pass their exams otherwise. All in all the offenders illegally obtained over 55,000 rubles. All pleaded guilty at the trial and were sentenced to between 3 and 1/2 years in prison. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Apr 85 LD]

NORILSK SATELLITE CITY -- A third satellite of Norilsk is to grow up several kilometers to the northeast of the town; it is to be called Oganer. It will have a population of 80,000 people. First to be built here will be purification installations, as well as water pipes, thermal power stations, and other communications. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Apr 85 LD]

OIL MINISTER CITED ON COMPLETION OF GAS PIPELINE

LD081539 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] This country has completed the construction of the world's largest gas pipeline network, which will supply Siberian gas via the country's central areas to Western Europe. Just a few days ago gas extracted from permafrost ground at Urengoy deposit in West Sibera flew with the speed of an express train down the sixth line, the last one in the network. All six lines have become operational nearly 9 months ahead of the schedule planned for the current 5-year period from 1981 through 1985. They were completed thanks to the builders' enthusiasm and skill and due to advanced engineering solutions.

The minister of oil and gas enterprises construction, Vladimir Chirskov, has reported in an interview that the network is more than 20,000 km long, or half the equator's length. It will pump some 200 billion cubic meters of gas a year. Thanks to this system, Chirskov said, residents in this country and major industrial consumers of gas in the European part of the USSR will benefit from the wealth of the world's richest gas deposit at Urengoy. The Soviet Union also supplies Siberian gas to Austria, Italy, France, and West Germany down the Urengoy-Western Europe export gas pipeline, the longest in the network. The 4,452 km long pipeline carries 32 billion cubic meters of gas a year. It has been laid despite Washington's attempts to prevent the country's foreign partners in that construction project from supplying some types of machinery and equipment envisaged by appropriate accords. Chirskov recalled that as the result of President Reagan's policy of sanctions and embargo, American companies have lost more than $4 billion. Chirskov described these sanctions and attempts to use trade for pressure against the Soviet Union as a futile exercise. The Soviet Union produces everthing necessary to build gas pipelines, including powerful gas pumping stations and heavy pump layers [as heard] that used to be purchased abroad. This made it possible to lay even in rigorous northern conditions of permafrost from 50 to 60 km of pumps a day.

However, the USSR is prepared to continue international cooperation on an equal and mutually advantageous footing, and this stand is being welcomed by businessmen in many countries. The socialist countries' integration in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance enables them to cope with comprehensive economic tasks together. They now plan to build through joint efforts, a new export gas pipeline from Siberia to the European socialist countries.

STUDY COURSES HELD FOR AGRO-INDUSTRY CADRES

PM071335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Improving Qualifications"]

[Text] Classes have been held at the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy Institute of Economic Management to improve the qualifications of leading economic cadres in the highest management link of the agro-industrial complex and related sectors taking part in the implementation of the USSR food program.

Leaders of USSR and union republic ministries and departments of agriculture, water resources, forestry, fruit and vegetable farming, and fishing, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, the Agrochemical Services to Agriculture Science and Production Association, the food, meat, and dairy industries, material and technical supply, transport and communcations, trade, and central financial planning and economic organs followed special programs to study topical questions of the CPSU's economic and social policy and the practice of improving the economic mechanism, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and intensifying and boosting production efficiency in the light of the resolution of the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum.

During the study process the participants familiarized themselves with modern means and methods for the practical realization of the party's economic and social policy and the effective utilization of scientific and technical potential in the spheres of the agro-industrial complex and with achievements and experience in improving management and planning, using computer equipment and automated systems, improving the style and methods of economic leadership, and strengthening state and labor discipline.

Great attention was paid in the study process to economic methods of management, the introduction of the collective contract, financial autonomy, the improvement of the system of labor remuneration and incentives, the enhancement of the role of financial credit levers, the organization and experience of conducting the large-scale economic experiment to expand the rights of associations (enterprises) and increase their responsibility for the results of work, and the reduction of expenditure and losses in the process of producing, transporting, procuring, storing, processing, and transporting agricultural products to consumers.

There was an exchange of experience on topical questions of improving management organizational structures and strengthening intersector ties and economic and legal relations among the sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

Senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, and scientists delivered lectures to the participants.

BRIEFS

GAS TRANSPORTATION PLAN -- The third commission for preparing the transportation of the gas of Central Asia is to be constructed at the (Karkabask) gas condensation deposit in [name indistinct] of the Central Asian rayon. The capacity of the station is 5 billion cubic meters of fuel per year. Now the republic assumes the second position in fuel volume in the country. Around 25 gas fields are now in operation. More than 81 to 83 billion cubic meters of gas will be produced. [Summary] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Apr 85 GF]

GAS PIPELINE LINK -- Route preparations for the mainland section of a new gas pipeline linking Sakhalin Island and Komsomolsk-na-Amure have begun. A clearing is being cut in the Taiga, a temporary settlement has been built, and essential equipment has been delivered. Steel tubes have been welded into strips for 60 km of the future pipeline, which will be the first gas pipeline in Khaborovsk Kray. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 4 Apr 85 LD]

NOVOANGRENSKAYA GRES -- A report is just in from our correspondent in Uzbekistan that the State Commission has accepted the first power set of the Novoangrenskaya GRES. Assembly of another, similar set has begun. There will be eight in all. They will use inexpensive coal from the nearby Angrenskoye deposit. This coalfield is being intensively reconstructed, and will help supply the fuel requirements of the GRES. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 8 Apr 85 LD]